Historic, Archive Document

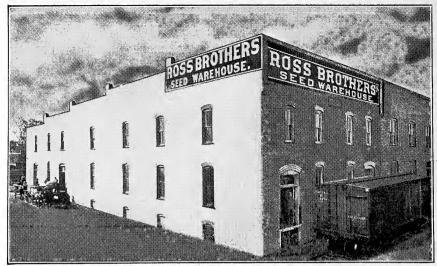
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



ROSS BROTHERS SEED BOOK

ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE WICHITA - U. S. A.

A Hedge of Cosmos



Where Orders for Farm and Field Seeds Are Filled

Good Morning—

¶ Mr. Ross sent me to call upon you, since he is unable to come. I am his silent salesman; you don't need to quit work to listen to me now, if you are busy. Put me in some convenient place, on the table or desk, and when you can take the time I'll be waiting for you to look me through. I have a message to deliver, one that will interest you, and it will make money for you if you will accept my suggestions and advice.

¶ I have only one request to make, please keep the weekly papers in another place. We don't get along very well when thrown together. They are uppish to me, seem to feel as though I am better dressed than they. I like to be sociable, and get along very well with most magazines, in fact, feel at home with them.

¶ I would ask permission to call your attention to pages 35 and 36, where you will read about Alfalfa, and the money it has given to many people in Kansas. Sweet Clover is a cousin of Alfalfa, and some of our folks are showing much affection for the newcomer, so much, in fact, that it was necessary to use pages 37 and 38 to tell about its virtues.

¶ Talking about new plants, reminds me that Sudan Grass, the newest forage plant, made good throughout the "corn belt" in 1915. You may read about it on pages 41 and 42. While on this subject, I cannot refrain from telling you that my firm gives especial care and attention to the selection and breeding of better types of Kafir, Feterita, Milo Maize, Broom Corn and the Sweet Varieties of Sorghum crops.

¶ The Northern portion of the "corn belt" was unfortunate last fall. Frost came too early and the corn did not mature enough for seed purposes. Kansas was more fortunate, our corn matured fully and its



The Bee Industry Should Be Greater in This Part of the U. S. See Page 112 for Bee Supplies

ability to germinate is first class. My firm has plenty of Seed Corn—early, medium and late kinds.

■ So many plants, worthy of a place on your farm, in your garden and around your house, are described that it is impossible for me to refer you to all of them. But I am sure that you will find the things you are interested in buying.

■ Thirty-two years ago, in 1884, the firm of Ross Brothers was organized with a clearly defined policy in mind.

■ First—to acquire and maintain a reputation for quality.

■ Second—to always keep in view the fact that quality must be within the purchasing power of our customers.

¶ Acorn Brand Seeds are the result of our many years' experience.
 The quality is right—the price not high.

• We are producing these seeds for the gardener who desires to market better vegetables; for the farmer who wants his acres to produce larger crops; for the florist and amateur flower grower who wish to grow better flowers and more of them, with larger blossoms and longer stems.

● Did it ever occur to you that the dealer or firm engaged in selling goods of any kind, every day, for thirty years or more, with more dollars' worth of sales and a larger number of customers each year, must be giving these customers very satisfactory service?

■ Thank you for listening to me. My firm is ready to accept your order. It will be carefully filled, properly packed, and forwarded promptly.

■ It is my sincere wish that the year 1916 may bring to you health, happiness and good crops.

Yours very truly,

The Silent Salesman,

ROSS BROTHERS' SEED HOUSE,

Wichita, Kansas.

January 1, 1916.

Before You Order—Read This Page

Location—The Best in the Country

Wichita is situated almost in the center of the United States. We can ship to all parts of the country promptly and with the assurance of goods reaching destination very quickly.

Prices

Prices on Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds in this book are net at Wichita, and we hope to be able to maintain them throughout the season. However, it is impossible to guarantee the prices on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and some other items in the Garden Seed section, therefore those seeds will be subject to market fluctuation the same as all Farm and Field Seeds, which are liable to considerable variation in price during the season.

Prices rarely change during the early part of the season, and for that reason those who order early are likely to procure their Seeds at less price

than if orders are delayed.

Our Guarantee

The greatest care is used in our packing and shipping rooms to see that all packages of Seeds are properly wrapped and packed before starting the shipment from our store, therefore we guarantee that all seeds we sell to you will reach your railroad station or express office or postoffice in good condition.

If for any reason the package has been damaged in transit, you are authorized to return it to us promptly and we will immediately refill your order

and forward it to you.

We guarantee to hold ourselves responsible for the safe arrival of all remittances sent to us in the form of postoffice orders, bank drafts, express money orders or registered letters.

We guarantee to refund your money on any seeds we send you that you decide are not as represented, or which are not satisfactory to you when you receive them, provided you notify us promptly (within 5 days) after shipment has been received by you, that the seeds are not satisfactory. We will then instruct you to return the seeds to us and will refund to you the money paid for them, or will fill your order for other seeds, as you may direct.

There are no strings tied to this guarantee—you are the judge and jury—and it is up to you to be satisfied with the seeds we send to you.

Disclaimer

We cannot grow your crops or control weather conditions, or prepare the soil for receiving the seeds, so we don't promise in any way that the seeds we ship you will absolutely produce a crop for you.

Seeds of the best quality often fail through improper treatment. A small seed may be so deeply sown that the young plant cannot reach the surface.

Most failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination rather than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are a proper temperature, sufficient moisture and free access of air into the soil. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, well tilled, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant.

It would not be fair for us to undertake to insure the crop, therefore, Ross Brothers give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crops. If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and any money paid will be refunded.

ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE

Office and Retail Store 309 E. Warehouses 229-231 South Santa Fe Street Douglas Ave. Douglas Ave.

HOW TO ORDER SAFELY

Please Write Your Name and Address Plainly and Carefully

When you send us an order, give the name of your postoffice, county and state. If your freight or express office is different from your postoffice, give us that information. If you live on a rural route, give the exact number of route and also your box number.

About Unsigned Orders

Every season we receive orders without signatures and frequently without postoffice address. The only thing we can do is to hold them awaiting complaints. Also sometimes it happens that another order is lost in coming to us.

So if you don't hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, telling us the date on which the first order was sent, and the amount of money inclosed. We will then investigate the matter and if we find that your order has not already been filled the duplicate order will go forward at once.

Always Keep a Copy of Your Order

This will protect you in case there should be an error made in filling your order.

We try to exercise the utmost care in filling every order but in the rush of the busy season mistakes may occur, in which case we shall appreciate being promptly advised, when corrections will be made at once. So keep a copy of your order for comparison.

How to Send Money

The money you send us for Seeds can be safely sent either by postoffice order, bank draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it would be better to send it by one of the above methods. We will take postage stamps for all amounts of less than \$1.00.

Packages Extra

When it is necessary to use barrels or sacks to protect shipments of seeds, they will be charged at following prices: Barrels from 20c to 35c each; cotton seamless sacks at 25c each; heavy jute sacks at 15c each.

Parcel Post

Seeds have been included in the parcel post, therefore zone rates will apply on all shipments of seeds and bulbs. See order sheet for rates.

We do not pay postage on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets, therefore add the zone charge from Wichita to your postoffice on the quantity ordered.

The prices on all Flower Seeds and small Vegetables Seeds are postpaid, except where noted.

Seeds By Freight or Express

We do not pay transportation charges on seeds sold in large quantities but we do secure for you the lowest freight or express rate possible. When the goods are shipped we send you shipping notice and bill of lading on freight shipments, signed by the agent, showing that the goods were delivered to the transportation company in good condition.

Always give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these, we will

use our best judgment.

ROSS BROTHERS SEED HOUSE

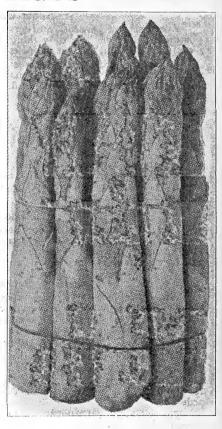
Office and Retail Store 309 E. Warehouses { 229-231 South Santa Fe Street Douglas Ave. Warehouses { 128-132 Commerce Street



ASPARAGUS

Culture—Soak the seed in tepid water 24 hours before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly in rows 1 foot apart in March, April or May, (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 4 inches apart in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out early in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is the only land to be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and set plants 12 inches apart in the rows; place the plants from 6 to 8 inches below the surface. When planting large acreage for market, make rows 4 feet apart and set plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the rows, 8 inches deep. Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut tops too closely; the roots need the benefit of some follage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

- 1. BARR'S MAMMOTH—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.
- 2. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—White shoots which stay white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.
- 3. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard sort, green in color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.
- 4. PALMETTO—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.



Asparagus Plants

We will have a supply of plants or roots during the month of March. Will appreciate your inquiry for prices. Please mention quantity you wish.

BEANS

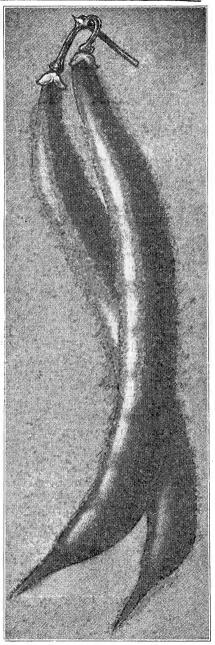
The crop of Bush Beans (both Green-pod and Wax-pod), was the shortest in 1915 known to the seed trade. At the time this book goes to the printer we do not know anything definite about quantities we will receive. Some growers with whom we placed contracts advise that they will deliver 5%, others 10 to 15%, while two growers will not harvest any. We expect to receive a limited quantity of Beans and will furnish small quantities at prices quoted in this book until our stocks become exhausted. We expect to receive average delivery of most varieties of Pole Beans.

BEANS

Culture—Beans like a well-drained and rather light soil although they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. In garden culture, Beans should be planted about two inches deep. In rows 18 inches apart, and two or three inches apart in the row. In field culture in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, so as to cultivate one way with a horse. A crop cannot be expected from a poorly prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring, as cutting off the roots is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop. Beans are rather tender and should not go into the ground until danger of frost is over. One pound of seed will plant about 150 feet of drill; 90 pounds to the acre, when grown for market purposes. Care should be used in picking the Beans at the exact time they are ready to leave the vines. If pulled too early they wilt, and if too late they are so tough that the consumer will not continue buying. Careful attention to the quality of the grower.

Bush Beans—Green Pod

- 5. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Pods are stringless and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Ready to market earlier than Red Valentine. This Bean is of great value, not only to the market gardener and canner who plants for profit, but also for the amateur who seeks the finest quality for home table. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.
- 6. GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Its round podded meaty bean resembles the Early Red Valentine, only they come in about a week or ten days later. The Pods are of excellent quality, quite stringless and brittle at all stages. Highly recommended. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.50.
- 7. EARLY ROUND POD VALENTINE— The oldest green podded bush bean. An ideal snap short bean and one that always sells well on the market. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 8. EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A standard variety. The pods are green; the seeds when fully ripe are yellow, hence the name. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 9. ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS—An improved strain of the above, having quite fleshy pods, which are brittle and tender Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 10. BOUNTIFUL—A prolific and continuous bearer. The first in spring—the last in fall. Absolutely stringless—very tender and delicious flavor. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 11. LONGFELLOW (Round Pod).—Very handsome, nearly stringless, beautiful soft green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, straight and round, are borne on very prolific vines. These elegant appearing pods are delicious when cooked, are unexcelled for the home garden. They ripen uniformly (an early 6-weeks), plants are 14 to 16 inches high. For market gardeners this is a most profitable sort. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 10 pounds, \$2.25.



- 12. REFUGEE—Round pod, very productive and tender. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 13. HOPKINS EARLIEST RED VALENTINE—One of the earliest and most prolific round green podded Beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock of Valentines, is a wonderful producer and a perfect shipper. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. Packet 10c; pound 20c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

BEANS

14. BLACK VALENTINE—This excellent variety is an improvement over the popular standard sort Early Red Valentine, pods being about one-third longer than that variety and perfectly round and straight. Although not quite so early it has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting, extremely hardy. It will withstand late frost better than other varieties. A desirable sort for the market gardener, owing to its heavy yielding quality, large and handsome appearance. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Bush Beans-Wax Pod

- 15. DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—The old standard yellow round pod. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.
- 16. CHALLENGE OR BLACK WAX—Of the Dwarf German Black Wax type, pods slightly larger and more saddle-backed. The dry beans are slightly plumper. The bushes grow more uniformly erect, and produce an abundance of fine pods. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.
- 17. ROUND POD ROYAL PURPLE WAX—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches and spreading when fully grown. Matures quite early; the leaf is large, medium green, wide across; pods are round and yellow in color; very brittle, stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Being prolific and tender, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first-class, round pod wax bean. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.
- 18. DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX—It is of strong growth and wonderfully prolific. The pods are of a clear, waxy, white color. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.
- 19. GOLDEN WAX—Old style, productive, the well known standard. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.
- 20. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—An improvement of the Golden Wax, being rust-proof and standing drouth remarkably well. Pods long, nearly straight, broad and flat; golden yellow, fleshy and waxilke. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 10 pounds, \$3.25.
- 21. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Pods long, flat, of a delicate waxy yellow, very brittle and entirely stringless. Best market kind. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c; 10 pounds, 83.50.
- 22. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Excellent kind. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.
- 23. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Bushes 18 to 20 inches high. Stout growth. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Pole Beans

Culture—Plant as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas), to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One pound of Limas will plant about 50 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 100 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

- 24. WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Good either green or dry. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.
- 25. KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—An improvement on the large White Lima, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Pods are of enormous size. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.
- 26. LARGE WHITE POLE LIMA—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely; large pods varying in length from 5 to 8 inches. The beans are large and of rich flavor. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50
- 27. LAZY WIFE—Handsome green pods, 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with creases in the back. Early, exceedingly productive and of good quality. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 28. RED SPECKLED CUTSHORT—A red, speckled bean; productive and of good quality. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.50.
- 29. KENTUCKY WONDER—One of the very best pole beans. Vines vigorous; very productive, bearing its long, green pods in large clusters. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.
- 30. SCARLET RUNNER BEAN—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c.
- 31. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—The Kentucky Wonder Bean is so well known that most growers are acquainted with the habits of growth and the excellent quality of beans. The Kentucky Wonder Wax is an improvement on the old style green pod Kentucky Wonder. This variety is very early and excellent in quality. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.
- 32. BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—In some localities this is called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder; it is earlier and covers a longer season of productiveness. The pods borne in clusters, average 6 to 8 inches in length, are uniformly straight, of a rich dark green, and so meaty as to be really saddle-backed. The pods are as entirely stringless as the popular Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bush Bean; they are equally tender and of similar sweet mild flavor. The dry beans are of a pearly whiteness. Packet, 10c; pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

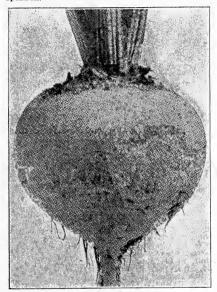
Field Beans

- 33. TEPARY—A white shell bean, more prolific than the Navy. Matures quickly, sixty-five days from seeding to harvest. Combines superior flavor with productiveness. Is not subject to common bean disease, and can be used when other beans fail. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.
- 34. IMPROVED NAVY, OR BOSTON PEA—An improvement over the old-time Navy Bean Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.
- 35. SMALL NAVY—The most popular dry bean for cooking. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, 80c.
- 36. BAYOU—As an article of food they are fully equal to the pink or Mexican "frijole." Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

Postage extra on Beans, Sweet Corn, Onion Sets and Peas at Parcel Post Zone Rate. See Order Sheet.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of June. For general crop, sow about middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart for garden culture, and when well up thin out plants to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach. spinach.



EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP

- 27. DETROIT DARK RED—Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular to oval and very smooth, skin a dark blood red, fiesh deep bright red, fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
- 38. DIRIGO—This variety is a rich blood-red, of fine grain and flavor, and earlier than either the Egyptian or the Eclipse. It is generally uniform in shape and size, and is a variety which we consider desirable. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 30c; pound,
- 39. EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—High bred, early, good shape and small top. A standard sort of well established merit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound,
- 40. ECLIPSE—Early, round, blood red. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.
- CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN-A distinct im-
- 41. CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—A distinct improvement on the old forms of Egyptian beets. It is smoother and of better color and quality than the original sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½, pound, 30c; pound, 90c.

 42. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—Grows very quickly, producing flat, smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.

- 43. EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP—The old standby. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.
- 44. DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—A popular strain, fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.
- 45. CRIMSON GLOBE—This is an extremely handsome, second early main crop beet, with richly colored fiesh. Skin smooth and form regular. The fiesh is a deep purplish crimson, and remarkably sweet and tender. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, 90c.
- 46. EARLY TURNIP BASSANO—Top large, leaf stems light red; leaf light green; root large, round, turnip shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet and tender when young. An excellent sort to plant for use as greens. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 75c.
- 47. LONG DARK BLOOD—A large and excellent variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 65c.
- 48. SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00. \$1.00.

Mangel Wurzels

(SUGAR BEETS)

Culture—Mangels require a deep soil to grow well; plow and subsoil at least 16 to 18 inches and apply plenty of stable manure or complete fertilizer. Sow in May or June (5 to 6 pounds to the acre), in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out plants to 9 or 10 inches apart in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. The use of complete fertilizers will prove of great benefit to the crop, if applied when plants are 3 to 5 inches in height. The quantity per acre should be determined by the character and condition of the soil. Dig the crop after the first heavy frost. Store in a well-ventilated root celler, or else pile in a heap 4 to 5 feet high. At first they should have only slight covering, a wagon sheet or piece of canvas; as the cold increases this covering should be replaced by about 5 or 6 inches of straw, cornstalks, or coarse grass. To prevent this covering being displaced by wind use about 2 inches of earth. As soon as surface soil is frozen add 6 inches more of earth, and the roots will keep in perfect condition.

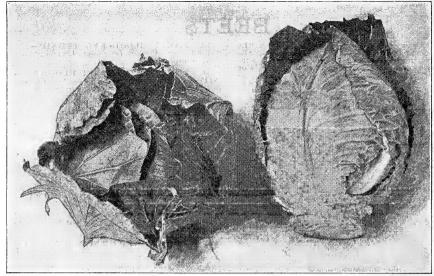
49. KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The best sugar beet, highly recommended as a winter food for milch cows. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4/ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 5 pounds, \$1.75, postpaid.

50. LANE'S IMPERIAL (Sugar)—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain; hardy. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10e; ½ pound, 20e; pound, 40e; 5 pounds, \$1.75, postpaid.

51. MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL— Best Mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 5 pounds, \$1.75, postpaid.

52. GOLDEN TANKARD — Highly esteemed for dairy use, fiesh solid, yellow. Early, quite hardy, a heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 5 pounds, \$1.75, postpaid.





ALL HEAD EARLY

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

CABBAGE

Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil when supplied with a liberal quantity of heavy loam, with good drainage. Such a soil when supplied with a liberal quantity of stable manure and complete fertilizers will produce excellent crops. For early spring transplanting, seed should be sown in boxes in the house, between December 25th and January 25th, and should be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into other boxes as soon as plants are 2 inches tall. They should again be transplanted into cold frame and then set in open ground about March 10th to 20th. The two transplantings are necessary to produce strong plants that will grow vigorously after set in the open ground. Second early varieties of Cabbage should be started in boxes about February 1st and transplanted twice and set out in open ground during first half of April. If late varieties are planted they should be ready to set out in open ground during the month of May. The plants of early varieties should be set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row; medium and late varieties in rows 3 feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in row, depending upon growth of the variety.

53. EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation. It produces pointed heads of fair size, which are ready a week earlier than those of the Jersey Wakefield. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 pound, 45c; pound, 51.50.

54. EARLY SPRING—Its great value lies in its being a First Early Flat Cabbage, a type preferred over pointed heads by many people. Has short stem and only four or five outside leaves. It has also the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth. Quality unequaled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.50.

55. EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The very best first early cabbage. The heads are pyramidal shape, uniformly pointed at the end, and remarkably solid. The heads are pyramidal shape, uniformly pointed at the end, and remarkably solid. The heads average about 10 pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It and complete fertilizers

matures as early as Charleston Wakefield. and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, \$1.10; pound, \$3.75.

57. DANISH ROUNDHEAD—A few days

pound, \$1.10; pound, \$3.75.

57. DANISH ROUNDHEAD—A few days earlier, shorter stemmed type of the famous Danish Ballhead. Of more robust growth, the heads are heavier and of equally fine quality. Danish Roundhead has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight, being in most sections as vigorous in growth as the best American types. The heads average larger and mature a week or two earlier. The heads are unusually solid, and beautifully white when trimmed. They are splendid keepers when stored away for the late winter and spring, at which time the fine heads bring the highest market price. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

58. SHORT-STEMMED EARLY DANISH BALLHEAD—A choice strain selected from the famous Danish Ballhead Cabbage, that has become one of the best and most popular sorts both for home and market growing. The heads are very large; as round as balls and as solid as bullets. It is short stemmed and as strong and vigorous as any American

The heads are very large; as round as balls and as solid as bullets. It is short stemmed and as strong and vigorous as any American variety. Fully two weeks earlier and will keep and ship as well as Danish Ballhead. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

59. DANISH SUMMER BALLHEAD—Is equally as hard as the original type, Danish Roundhead, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort, coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. Its earliness will make it available for all summer. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

60. EARLY ETAMPES—This is an extermely early variety, producing small, quite solid, pointed heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

CABBAGE

61. EARLY WINNINGSTADT-The heads 61. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are more sharply pointed in form and not so early as Jersey Wakefield. The leaves are rich dark green, slightly glossy, most tightly folded; heads are very solid. A popular variety, second early. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¹/₄ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

62. EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

63. EARLY YORK—Very early, producing small oval shaped head. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.50.

64. CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKE-FTELD—This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are considerably larger and not so pointed; about ten days later. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

75c; pound, \$2.50.

65. ALL HEAD EARLY—The largest heading of the second early sorts—earlier and a third larger than Early Summer; most profitable for the market gardener; rapid grower and very tender, and the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, uniform in size and of compact growth. Having but a few outer leaves it can be planted very close. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50. pound, \$2.50.

66. EARLY SUMMER—Is one of the early cabbages; heads of uniformly round, flattened form. Is exceedingly favorable for market gardening, as it has short outer leaves, adapting it to close planting. Later by two weeks than Early Jersey Wakefield. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

67. SUCCESSION—Second early variety, coming in a few days later than Early

Summer, but it is nearly double the size of that variety and comes true to its type under most conditions. Packet, 5c; ounce,

under most conditions. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

68. FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK—Of dwarf compact growth; solid flat heads rest on the soil, while a few outer leaves grow closely about the heads; foliage is a light green; heads are uniform and solid. Good for both intermediate and early use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

69. ALL SEASONS—The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and good quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4/4 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

70.—PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The well known and popular variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.
71. DANISH BALL HEAD—Heads small and firm. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

72. LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Short stem. Sureness in heading and regularity in growth has placed this variety at head of list. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

73. SUREHEAD—Produces large, round flattened heads. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture; sweet flavor and has but few loose leav Keeps well. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00. leaves.

74. THE LUPTON—This splendid cabbage is equal in quality to any other late kind. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

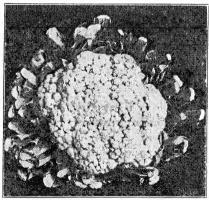
75. MAMMOTH RED ROCK-The hardiest and largest heading red cabbage in cultivation. A sure cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—The same as cabbage. In some localities an extra quantity of manure and plenty of water prove profitable. If the soil used for Cauliflower is unusually dry, water frequently, and in some soils it would be beneficial to use a heavy mulching of straw or hay so as to keep the soil moist. Plants should be vigorous when transplanted in open ground, not later than April. Pin or tie the leaves together as soon as the flower-head has begun to form.

76. EARLY SNOWBALL—Beyond question the best cauliflower for either family or market gardens, either for forcing, cold frame or open ground culture. It heads where others fail. Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 50c; ounce, \$1.75.

77.—HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL
—One of the best types of Cauliflower on the market. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting, as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. Packet, 15c; 1/4 ounce, 60c; ounce, \$2.00.



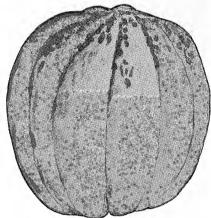
EARLY SNOWBALL

CELERIA (TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY)

Culture—Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and plants set out in the same way as advised for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched but very fine when thus treated, and much hardier than the stalk celeries.

78. LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE-An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round smooth roots with very few side roots. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 75c.

VEGETABLES WORTHY OF A PLACE IN EVERY GARDEN



Casabas

Casabas are a late variety of Musk Melon to be classed in a family by themselves. Culture—Casabas should be planted between May 15th and July 15th, then they begin to ripen about the close of the cantaloupe season and continue until frost. At the first sign of frost all melons, even half-grown, should be put in a dry, frost-proof place where they will ripen gradually.

79. WHITE'S FAVORITE—Is one of the best varieties for use in central and southern States. It is a delicious meion and will sell readily along with the late Musk Melon. They should be planted early. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, \$1.75.

80. A & M HYBRID CASABA—This excellent Casaba grows to large size; flesh three inches thick and of excellent flavor. Is a strong grower and large yielder, and bears well until killed by frost. The best time to plant the seed is in June and July. Do not market until fruit is well ripened. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 14 pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Chervil

82. CURLED CHERVIL—The seed of Curled Chervil may be sown in well prepared ground at any time during the spring. The rows should be about one foot apart and plants cultivated like parsley. The leaves are aromatic and used for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound,

Chicory

Culture—Sow seed in early spring as for carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves of a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outward of the sloping heap. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

83. LARGE ROOTED—The dried roots

are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1/4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Collards

Culture—This is a variety of cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

84. TRUE GEORGIA—Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Cress

85. EXTRA CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—An annual; makes a good salad. Has pungent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4/4 pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Corn Salad

Culture—Sow during August and September in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

86.—LARGE ROUND LEAVED—Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4/2 pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Broccoli

87. PURPLE CAPE—Very similar to White Cape, excepting in color, heads being of a brownish purple. Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.25.

88. WHITE CAPE—Resembles Cauliflower, but more easily grown. Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.25.

Brussels Sprouts

89. DWARF FRENCH—A variety of cabbage producing small heads or knobs along the stem. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, \$0c; pound, \$1.75.

Endive

Culture—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When well up thin out the plants to 8 inches apart, and water well in dry weather. When the leaves are 6 or 7 inches long, blanch by gathering and tying together near the top with yarn or soft twine. This must be done when plants are quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth around the roots of each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

90. GREEN CURLED—A popular sort.

90. GREEN CURLED—A popular sort, with finely cut, parsley-like leaves. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.
91. WHITE CURLED—Finely cut leaves, almost white with yellow mid-ribs. Can be used without blanching when young. Facket, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

92. BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Large thick, broad leaves, which form large hearts; one of the best winter salads when blanched. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

EGG PLANT

Culture—Sow seed in hot-bed in March or April, when 2 inches high transplant into a cold frame or small pots so that the plants may become stocky and be readily planted in the open ground. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about 3 feet apart each way, draw soil up to stems when about 1 foot high. Egg plant seed will not germinate freely unless plenty of heat is supplied, and if the plants get chilled in the early stage of their growth they seldom recover. Repeated plantings are sometimes necessary. A good plan is to keep some plants in the hot-bed and cold frames for a second planting in case an unexpected cold spell should cut off the first planting in open ground.

93. BLACK BEAUTY—This beautiful

cut off the first planting in open ground.

93. BLACK BEAUTY— This beautiful
gg Plant is a great improvement over the
well known and largely grown New York
Improved Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce
an abundance of large fruits fully ten days
earlier than the New York improved. The
skin is of a rich purplish black color,
making the fruit very attractive in appearance. It is also entirely spineless. The
quality is all that could be desired. Packet,
5e; ½ ounce, 25e; ounce, 40e; ¼ pound,
\$1.35; pound \$4.75.

94. NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE

94. NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE— Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ½ pound, \$1.25; pound \$4.50.

Melon Novelties

95. VINE PEACH (Vegetable Orange, or Mango Melon)—This fruit is a bright orange color, oval-shaped and about the size of an ordinary peach, which they resemble very much. They are not eaten raw unless when dead ripe, but are unequalled for pies, preserves or sweet pickles. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 50c.

50c.

96. GARDEN LEMON—Fruits smooth skinned and nearly round. Smaller than Vine Peach and thinner fleshed. Preferred by some for preserves because of acid flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; pound, 50c.

Recipe for making ples from Vine Peach or Garden Lemon. Gather ripe fruits, peel, remove seeds and slice like apples; use plain ple-crust, covering sliced fruit with plenty of sugar and with spices if desired; cover with upper crust, slash and prick, and bake % hour in moderate oven.

Mustard

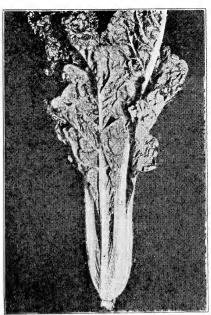
Culture—Sow thickly in early spring, in shallow drills, and firm the earth. For fall salad sow in September, and in frames or boxes during the winter.

97. CHINESE OR SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Large green leaves with extra curled edges. Fine for salad and very effective in garnishing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

98. OSTRICH PLUME—Leaves and frilled like an ostrich plume. 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c. Ounce,

99. BLACK—Small leaves, crisp and pungent. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound,

100. WHITE—Usually grown for its large, round, yellow seeds, which are used as a condiment. Packet, 5c; 1/4 pound, 15c; pound, 40c.



SWISS CHARD

48. SWISS CHARD—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Kale

101. DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—Leaves are bright-green, tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

102. TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—This makes a beautiful plant about 2½ thigh. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Okra

Culture—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

103. LONG POD—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

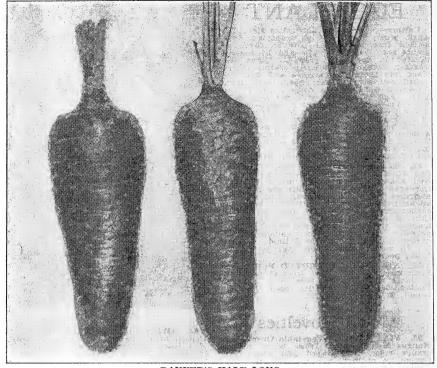
ity. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

104. WHITE VELVET—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

105. PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—The pods are produced in great abundance, and when ready to use are from four to five inches long, of a handsome green color, and of the best quality. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10c; ¾ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Though many miles separate us one from the other, yet doth the parcel post get thy seeds to thee right side up with care.





DANVER'S HALF LONG

CARROTS

Culture—Carrots may be sown in hot-beds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

106. GUERANDE OR OXHEART—Very thick and short. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Stump rooted. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound \$1.00.

108. DANVER'S HALF LONG — Flesh dark orange; sweet, crisp and tender. Very productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

109. HALF LONG NANTES — Stump rooted. Very tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¾ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

110. INTERMEDIATE RED—The core is small and tender, flesh a rich orange, of fine flavor. Enormously productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

111. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—The best variety for feeding stock. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

112. LONG WHITE BELGIAN — Very large for stock. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

CELERY

Culture—The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good seed, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture, and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high, water and protect

until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful not to cover the tops of the center shoots. shoots.

CELERY

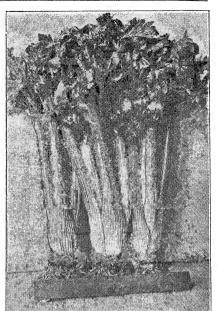
113. WHITE PLUME—The earliest variety grown, can be blanched for the table in September. It is a self blanching variety, easily grown by anyone, stalks and inner leaves white, crisp and delicious. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.35.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING-Val-114. GOLDEN SELE-BLANUHING—Valuable early variety; compact stocky, thick, solid, brittle. The large hard stalks and inner leaves are beautiful golden-yellow. Rich flavor. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 35c; ounce, 60c; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$6.00.

115. GIANT PASCAL—This choice celery is of a sweet nutty flavor; stalks thick, solid, stringless, almost brittle as glass; bleaches with slight earthing; very satisfactory for all purposes. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, \$1.35.

CHERVIL

116. CURLED CHERVII.—The seed of Curled Chervil may be sown in well prepared ground at any time during the spring. The rows should be about one foot apart and plants cultivated like parsley. The leaves are aromatic and used for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c.



SWEET CORN



Culture—Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered locaton for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills 2½ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

117. GOLDEN BANTAM—Extra Early;

117. GOLDEN BANTAM—Extra Early; Yellow, very tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 90c.

118. PEEP O'-DAY—One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 90c.

MEXICAN — Early, the WHITE sweetest of all the sweet corns. It is a valuable kind for the market gardener, as well as for family use. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 90c.

120. EARLY MINNESOTA—A standard early variety of dwarf growth, maturing early, ears of fair size and good quality. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 75c.
121. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN — This

121. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN — This variety is in favor with every market gardener. Is largely used for main or late crops, and finds ready market at profitable figures. The very best kind to plant. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 85c.

122. EARLY EVERGREEN—This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is ready for use much earlier, and remains in good condition equally as long. The ears grow to a good size, usually about 7 inches long, and contain from 18 to 18 rows of deep, sweet grains. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 85c.

123. WHITE EVERGREEN—Kernels are very white; plant is robust with heavy foliage. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 90c.

90c.

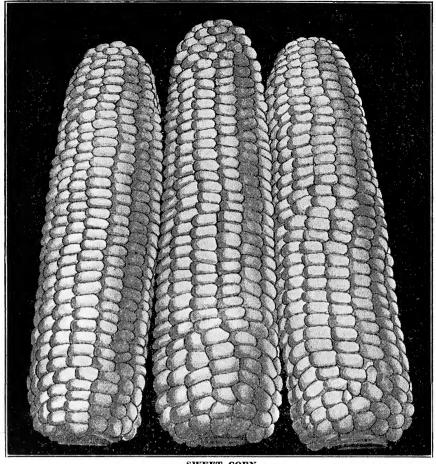
NARROW 124. GRAIN EVERGREEN e flavor. Packet, 90c.

AN — Early, the tocorns, It is a racting larger acreage for 1916. The narrow, deep kernels are set on a perfection formed ear, which makes it an excellent market corn. Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Field Corn listed 124. NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN—
This new type of Evergreen corn was largely used by canners in 1915, and they are contracting larger acreage for 1916. The narrow, deep kernels are set on a perfectlent market corn. Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Strive not to beat another wrongfully, but with Ross Brothers Acorn Brand Seeds thou canst raise beets that shall surely beat the beater.





SWEET CORN

SWEE

125. HOWLING MOB—The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce arly in the season two splendid ears to a stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties. There are 12 to 14 rows of good sized white kernels on each cob. Packet, 5c; pound, 20e; 10 pounds, \$1.50.

126. SHAKER'S EARLY—This fine corn is a splendid market variety, being large and well formed. It comes in a little later than the "first earlies," being a good variety to plant for mid-season. Packet, 5c; pound, 20e; 10 pounds, \$1.55.

127. PERRYS HYBRID—This second early variety has stalks about 6 feet high, bearing two ears about 8 inches long, 12 or 14 rowed, which often have a red or pink cob. The grain is medium sized and cooks very white and tender. The variety matures a little later than Early Minnesota. Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

128. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The finest of all sweet corns for table use. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, cob small, and ear irregularly crowded with pearly white kernels of great depth. Quality very sweet and tender; quite productive. Packet, 5c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Postage extra on Beans, Sweet Corn, Onice

129. MAMMOTH LATE SUGAR—This tall growing sort is one of the whitest of all late kinds; it matures about ten days later than Stowell's Evergreen. Is of exceptionally good quality. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 85c.

130. EGYPTIAN—This is the latest sweet corn two weeks later than Stowell's Evergreen. It is large in both stalk and ear, and of good quality. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 85c.

131. EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Not sweet but the earliest table corn; ears small, well filled. Meets an early market demand. Valuable. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 65c.

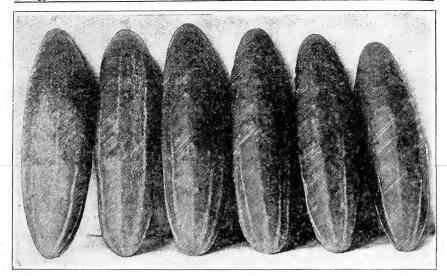
65c.

132. EARLY ADAMS—Same quality as Extra Early Adams; about one week later. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 65c.

Pop Corn

WHITE PEARL—Round white kernels.
Pound, 15c, postpaid.
WHITE RICE—Sharp pointed kernels.

WHITE RICE—Snarp pointed kernels.
Pound, 15c, postpaid.
QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Large golden-yellow kernels, pops perfectly white. Pound, 15c, postpaid.
Ask for price on larger quantities.



CUCUMBERS

Culture—For very early use, sow seeds in hot-bed upon pieces of sod or in small pots and they can be readily transplanted to cold frames or open ground with an advanced growth of about six weeks, because the roots are well developed and by transplanting the pieces of sod or earth contained in the pots are not disturbed. If planted in open ground before danger of frost is over they should be protected by glass or paper coverings. Cucumbers may be planted in open ground from May 1st to middle of July. For general crops sow seed in open ground, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre, in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 7 or 8 seeds in each hill and after danger of lice is past, thin to 3 or 4 vines in each hill. If pickles are wanted the seed should be planted in hills between the middle of June and middle of July. A rich sandy loam well manured is most suitable for Cucumbers.

133. HILL'S FERCING WHITE SPINE—

HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE-133. 133. HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE— One of the leading sorts; a heavy producer. Cucumbers grow from 8 to 10 inches long, uniform in size and at the slicing stage they are very dark green in color. One of the best forcing cucumbers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10e; 1/4 pound, 30e; Packet, 5c; pound, \$1.00.

pound, \$1.00.

134. THE DAVIS PERFECT—In shape it is slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches; its color is dark glossy green, which is held until ripe, when the fruit turns white without a sign of a yellow streak in it. It is a very strong grower, and this fact combined with its fine table quality and great productiveness, makes it valuable for market or the home garden. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 30c: pound, \$1.00. 30c; pound, \$1.00.

30c; pound, \$1.00.

135. KLONDYKE—A new variety very similar to the White Spine. Has proven highly satisfactory. Many market gardeners insist that it is the best of all. Facket, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

136. EARLY RUSSIAN—The earliest cucumber in cultivation. It is hardy and very prolific; solid with but few seeds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 85c.

137. EARLY CLUSTER—Pale green; the fruit is borne in clusters near the root; quite productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c;

quite productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 44 pound, 30c; pound, 85c.

138. EARLY FRAME—Excellent sort; fruit straight and smooth, good for table, also for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 44 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

139. COOL AND CRISP—The fruit is straight, long, even and slim, of a very dark green color. A fine table variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 44 pound, 30c; pound

dark green color. A fine table variety. Packet, '5c; ounce, 10c; '4' pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

140. THORBURN'S EVERBEARING—A good sort for pickling and table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; '4' pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

141. NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—Useful for forcing. Color dark green; flesh crisp and tender, size medium. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; '4' pound, 25c, pound 85c.

142. EARLY WHITE SPINE—This cumber cannot be praised too highly. Color a light green; a table and market sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; '4' pound, 25c; bound, 85c.

a light green; a table and market sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

143. ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—Uniform in size, and of a rich dark green color; flesh white, crisp and solid. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

144. CHICAGO PICKLING — A choice strain, crisp and brittle. Are slender and from three to five inches in length when of a proper age for pickling. The fruits are of an unusually dark, green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

a proper age for pickling. The fruits are of an unusually dark, green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

145. IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Long and crisp. Is penhaps the best all purpose cucumber. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

146. BOSTON PICKLING—A favorite with pickle growers and commercial market gardeners; good for table use, very productive. Fruit small and uniform in size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 74 pound, 5c, pound, \$1.00.

147. WEST INDIA GHERKIN—A very prolific small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. It is not properly a cucumber, and of no value for slicing. The fruits are two to three inches in length, thick rounded form, closely covered with spines. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 20c, naund. \$1.00. 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Though there be war and rumors of war, yet must the people be fed with the fruits of the ground.



GRAND RAPIDS



A HOUSE OF LETTUCE

LETTUCE

Culture—Sow in hot-bed or boxes in February and March and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by Lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees, when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks, after first out-doors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either out-doors or in frames. In October Grand Rapids and Denver Market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized, to secure the best results. For hot-bed and very early sowing, we especially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson. -Sow in hot-bed or boxes in Feb-

> Cabbage or Head Lettuce

Lettuce

148. MAY KING—This grand lettuce is of great value, owing to its rapid development and fine, tender quality. Heads medium size with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color fine, outer leaves tinged slightly brown, heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow; quality excellent. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

149. DEACON—A large, firm, heading variety, for early summer or late fall use; light-green outside, creamy-yellow inside of fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

150. WAYHEAD—Very early head-lettuce. May be grown in hothouse, cold-frame or in the open ground with excellent results. Wayhead is earlier than May King, has tightly folded heads and generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich buttery yellow. Wayhead stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early-head variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

152. BIG BOSTON—A fine, large-heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold

frames; the plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown, the heads are beautifully blanched and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

153. BLACK SEEDED TENNISBALL— One of the earliest heading sorts; quality excellent. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 35c.

25c; pound, 85c.

154. DENVER MARKET—An early lettuce with beautiful Savoy-like leaves. Heads large and solid, of light-green color, and slow to run to seed. It is in large demand for market purposes. The leaves are curled and crimped in a manner peculiar to this variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

155. EARLY PRIZE HEAD—This lettuce forms a large, tender and crisp head of ouperior flavor. It is well adapted to forcing and to open ground culture, being hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¾ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

superior flavor. It is well adapted to forcing and to open ground culture, being hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

156. IMPROVED HANSON — A white seeded lettuce of American origin, especially adapted to outdoor culture. The leaves are crumpled, the head proper is hard, tender and crisp, with white blanched appearance at the center. The average size is quite large. In table quality this lettuce is free from bitter taste, having sweet, rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. Resists heat and drouth well, and is slow to tun to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

157. CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—This variety forms large solid, round compact heads; light-green outside and creamy-yellow within. It is medium early, and strongly recommended as a summer variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

158. ALL SEASONS—Is a distinct black seeded variety forming splendid solid heads of a light silvery green color. These heads are large and will "stand" longer before going to seed than those of any other Butterhead variety. The leaves are of a rich yellow color, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

TRIANON WHITE COS—The varieties of this class are quite distinct from the soft leaf lettuce. The leaves are long and very firm in texture, producing a loaf-shaped head, the inner leaves blanching thoroughly. The quality is excellent, the leaves remaining crisp and fresh. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, \$25c; pound, \$1.00.

LETTUCE

160. PARIS WHITE COS—The Cos lettuces are quite distinct and are popular on account of the very tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and blanch white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, \$1.00.

161. SILVERBALL—Heads white, solid, firm, splendid for spring and summer use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1/4 pound, 40c; pound, 1.50.

162. WONDERFUL—A splendid variety for market or home use and the best sort adapted for fall sowing. A strong grower, making fine heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 1/2 pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

163. NEW YORK MARKET—Large heads, solid, blanches beautifully, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 35c; pound, 1.25.

164. MAXIMUM—A strong growing and large heading variety late summer lettuce of the Butter Head type. Very fine quality and desirable for growing in the South for Northern Markets. Slow to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

165. WHITE SEEDED TENNISBALL—A popular, early, small, compact-heading kind, for early outdoor culture; can be planted closely. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 34 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Curled or Loose-Leaf Lettuce

166. ICEBERG—A beautiful lettuce, worthy of general cultivation; leaves curly, bright green; heads unusually solid. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, \$5c; pound, \$1.25.

167. EARLY CURLED SILESIA—A leading early sort; fine for table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

168. EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—White seeded. Fine loose heads, tender and very good. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

169. GRAND RAPIDS—Desirable for forcing or open air culture in early spring. The growth is compact, and it may be set closely, say 6x6 inches. A quick grower and a fine shipper; free from rot, and after being cut lasts a long time without wilting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

170. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Loosehead. Good for forcing as well as outside culture. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

171. TILTON'S WHITE STAR—One of the best for forcing or open ground; large, loose head, thick savoyed leaves. Packet, 50; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

MUSK MELONS

Only selected melons are reserved for seed use. We are thus enabled to supply the very highest grade of seed. You will please note that our prices are reasonable when quality is considered. If you want large quantities, write us for quotations. Please mention the quantity of seed that you require.

quantity of seed that you require.

Culture—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has assed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

172. DELICIOUS GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD—A vigorous grower and heavy yielder; melons heavily netted—no ribs. About 4 inches in diameter; flesh green with a gold lining next to the seed cavity, which is very small. This melon has been shipped to all parts of the United States by local express. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

173. PAUL ROSE OR PETOSKY—This sort has given perfect satisfaction for market and home garden. It is a cross between the Osage and the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine gray netting of the latter. Flesh thick and firm, deep salmon color; most delicious and appetizing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

174. EDEN GEM—The popular shipping melon at Rocky Ford. Flesh deep green, very solid and firm. Skin heavily netted. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

175. PORTALES GEM—Propagated in the Portales Valley. It is closely and deeply netted, surface almost solid. Flesh green, changing to deep yellow at seed cavity. Deliciously sweet, small seed cavity. Has long hardy vines which make rapid growth and are capable of maturing 20 to 25 melons on each vine. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

176. TIP TOP—The melons measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter; slightly ribbed. Rind of a light golden color; flesh salmon. A very choice melon for eating. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

177. BANANA—This variety gets its name on account of having a banana-like aroma; 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, 90c.

ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 50c.

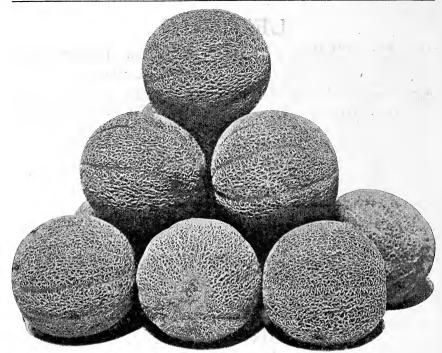
178. HART'S VICTOR—Is a uniform, oval-shaped Rocky Ford; flesh green, showing more than a tinge of yellow in the flesh, almost a salmon color; is well netted, slightly ribbed and is a firm, desirable shipping melon, earlier than the Eden Gem. Is not much affected with rust. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

180. BAY VIEW—The fiesh is light-green, the flavor is first-class. Is a very large and productive sort; remains firm a long time after ripening, which adds materially to its market value. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10e; ½ pound, 25e; pound, 85c.

181. MILLER'S CREAM OR OSAGE—Medium to large, slightly oval, and handsomely netted; flesh rich salmon, deep, firm, sweet and meiting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Though the skin of a musk melon be not fair to look upon, yet doth the meat inside thereof make good with a vengeance when on the dinner table.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas



182. BURREL'S GEM—It has a thin, tough rind and is closely netted. The meat is of a reddish orange, very thick, fine grained and spley. The seed cavity is unusually small. All these points combined make it a first-class melon, both for its good eating and fine shipping qualities. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

183. NETTED ROCK—Excellent shipper, having a tough, densly netted skin and thick, solid, brittle green flesh, is deliciously sweet. Rust resisting. You will be satisfied if you give it a trial. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

184. NORFOLK BUTTON—Very early and prolific; thick, sweet, green flesh. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

185. JENNY LIND—The earliest of the green flesh sorts, and one of the sweetest, it is of flattened form, small size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 90c.

186. EMERALD GEM—Excellent quality, is of medium size; skin ribbed though perfectly smooth and of deep green color. Flesh salmon color, thick, very juicy; flavor sweet and luscious. Melons mature extremely early. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound,

187. HACKENSACK—(Green flesh)—A large, round variety, flattened at both ends and well ribbed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

188. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK— The new form is about ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 35c.

189. NEW FORDHOOK—Thick flesh of orange-yellow color, very small seed cavity;

about the same size as Jenny Lind. Excellent shipper. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25.

190. BALTIMORE OR ACME—This melon is large, showy and quite early. It is strongly netted and has thick, green flesh of rich flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

191. MONTREAL MARKET—Is of large size and delicious melting flavor; the skin is green, and the flesh is light green in color. A weight of 15 to 20 pounds is not rare. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

192. DEFENDER—One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts, medium size, oval in shape, flesh very firm and rich. Vigorous and productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¾ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

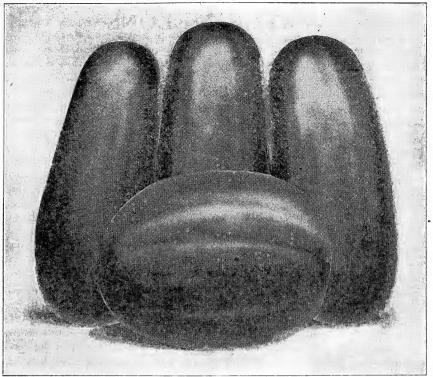
193. NETTED GEM—Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

194. ROCKY FORD—An improved Netted Gem. Very sweet and fine flavored; oblong. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

195. EARLY GRAND RAPIDS—(Yellow flesh)—This early musk melon matures about one week earlier than any other sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 30c; pound, 10c.

196. GREEN NUTMEG—Excellent variety for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pounds, 25c; pound, 85c.

Be not weary in well-doing, but determine to plant more Ross Brothers Acorn Brand Seeds than ever this spring, and success will crown thy efforts.



3 TOM WATSON AND 1 BIG HEART WATERMELONS

WATER MELONS

-Watermelons give Culture hest when planted on light, well-drained soils. The hills should be 8 feet apart each way and some well-rotted manure in each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled. thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant the seed as soon as weather is warm and settled. 6 to 8 seeds should be planted in each hill and after the plants are well established they should be thinned to 3 or 4 plants in each hill. Cultivation should be kept up until vines cover the ground. A few hills for early use may be grown in same manner as suggested under the heading of Muskmelons.

179. BIG HEART—This melon is of local origin. In appearance and form resembles Black Boulder or Black Diamond, grows to very large size—melons weighing from 90 to 100 pounds are not unusual. Dark-green rind, very tough although not thick. Flesh red, very thick and of good quality. Quite prolific. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

197. SUGAR STICK—A large dark-green or grayish melon of oblong form. "Sugar Stick" originated from a cross between the Florida Favorite and Sweet Heart. The re-

Stick" originated from a cross between the Florida Favorite and Sweet Heart. The result is a fruit of oblong form having the bright red, melting, sugary fiesh of the Florida Fayorite with the tough rind and lightgreen netted skin of the Sweet Heart. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, 10c; 10c;

. TOM WATSON—Similar in appear-to Alabama Sweets, color of rind somewhat darker. Tom Watson produces melons 18 to 30 inches long, by 8 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; the dark-green rind is tough but thin and withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red fiesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the rind, is crisp, melting and of fine flavor; heart large with no sign of core. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

199. NEW FAVORITE—The latest thing in Watermelons. Of similar appearance to Alabama Sweets, rind tough, deep green color; flesh deep-red, crisp and tender, of excellent flavor. No core. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

200. HALBERT HONEY—Equals the Kleckley Sweets in superb luscious flavor, and has fruits more even and regular in outline. The melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green, the flesh a beautiful crimson. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

201. KLECKLEY SWEETS—It is especially desirable for its fine flavor, is a long oval shaped watermelon with dark-green rind. The flesh is scarlet, very firm, and of luscious quality and crisp texture. It is a good family melon, but the rind is too tender for distant shipping. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

202. ICE CREAM—One of the best watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; poun

20c; pound, 65c.

Far sweeter than honey and the honeycomb is a luscious watermelon in the balmy days of autumn.

WATER MELONS

PHINNEY'S EARLY-A very early 203. PHINNEY'S EARLY—A very early variety, medium and uniform size. The skin is smooth, with narrow, white-mottled and dark-green stripes. Flesh light-red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

ounce, 10c; ½ pound, z0c; pound, ouc.
204. CUBAN QUEEN—A favorite watermelon for home and market. Exterior
beautifully striped and mottled. Rind thin,
but firm; flesh bright-red, solid, sweet and
luscious. One of the best keepers of all
watermelons, and a first-rate shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

205. SWEET HEART—A large melon, nearly globular in shape. Skin a bright, beautiful, mottled light-green. Flesh red, firm, crisp, melting and sweet. A good shipper and an excellent keeper. Packet, 5c; per and an excellent keeper. Packe ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

206. FLORIDA FAVORITE—Dark and light green; oblong, flesh bright-crimson, crisp and sweet. Ripens 10 days ahead of Kolb Gem; a splendid shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

207. PEERLESS—Size medium; rind mot-

tled green; flesh bright-scarlet fine grained, solid to the center, of good flavor; thin rind, productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

208. DIXIE—About one-third longer than ick. Skin dark-green and beautifully riped with light-green. Rind thin but re-208. DIXLE—ADOUT One-third longer thick. Skin dark-green and beautifully striped with light-green. Rind thin but remarkably hard. Flesh bright-scarlet, sweet and juicy. Large size; 10 days earlier than Kolb Gem; productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, and juicy. Large size; 10 days earlier than Kolb Gem; productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

209. KOLB GEM—Round; skin mottled

209. KOLE GEM—Hound; skin mottled and striped with light and dark-green. The rind, though thin, is tough, and the melon bears handling and shipping long distances. The fiesh is bright-red, but inclined to coarseness. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c. pound, 50c.

15c; pound, 50c.

210. BLACK SPANISH—Round, very dark-green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. Has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4

sugary flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

211. BLACK DIAMOND — Very darkskinned melon of good size and of excelent shipping qualities. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c.

212. BLACK BOULDER—Very productive, reaching a mammoth size with rich, dark-green skin. It cuts equal to any market melon we have eaten, and its shipping qualities are splendid, no other melon equaling it in tough skin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

213. ANGELENO—Large, almost round; dark-green rind, slightly tinged with yel-

213. ANGELENO—Large, almost round; dark-green rind, slightly tinged with yellow when ripe. Flesh deep-red and of excellent flavor. Splendid shipper. The seed of this variety has a tendency to split and should be soaked in water a few hours before planting to close the seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.60.

214. FORDHOOK EARLY—One of the earliest of the extra early varieties. Shape

nearly round; color a medium shade of green; flesh bright-red and of deliciously sweet flavor. Rind is sufficiently hard to make a good shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

215. MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—The flesh is of fine quality, always solid and never mealy. The heart is very large and the flesh next the rind is fully equal in quality to that at the center. Uniformly large. Is one of the best shippers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c;

216. ALABAMA SWEETS-Oblong, large, dark-green, faintly striped; very sweet, stringless, prolific. One of the best shippers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c;

217. GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE-217. GEORGIA ATTEMPT OF A STATE O 10c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

218. SEMINOLE—Large and productive. Color gray, sometimes light-green; fiesh carmine, of good quality. Rind thin but tough, Color gray, sometimes again and an amine, of good quality. Rind thin but tough, makes the melon an excellent shipper. Gray and green melons are borne on the same vine. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

219. BLUE GEM OR ICEBERG—A blue Kolb Gem. Better quality, more desirable for shipping than the old Kolb Gem. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

; ounce, 10c; 74 pounce, 220. TRIUMPH—Bluish-green skin, red Packet, 5c; flesh, very large; good shipper. Packet ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Large, oblong, reen; flesh solid and very sweet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; 221. en; flesh 5c; or dark-green; Packet, 5c pound, 60c.

222. LONG LIGHT ICING—The fruits are uniformly long and large, a little irregular in shape, light-green, slightly veined with a little darker shade. The fiesh is deep, rich red, and of splendid quality. Seed white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; nound, 25c; Packet, 50 pound, 85c.

223. KANSAS STOCK OR PIE MELON 223. KANSAS STOCK OR PIE MELON—This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 pound, 26c; pound, 75c.

224. CITRON—The fruits are medium sized, uniformly round and are used only for preserves or pickles. The rind is dark-green, distinctly striped and marbled. Flesh white and solid. Seed red. The fruits mature late in the fall. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

ONIONS

Culture-Onions must have a clean and Culture—Onlons must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years, is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onlons. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill or 5 pounds to the acre. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hotbeds in February and March and transin hotbeds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown the previous year, when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 70 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick. to the acre, drilled in very thick.



PRIZETAKER

225. GIANT GIBRALTAR—This variety is particularly adapted for growing in warm climates. It is very similar to the well-known "Prizetaker." Will grow larger under favorable conditions. The handsome globular-shaped bulbs have a light-straw colored skin, while the fiesh is white and very mild. The ripe onions are excellent keepers and surpass in this respect most of the other varieties if properly handled. The growing crop withstands dry weather to a remarkable degree. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4/2 pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

226. DENIA—Imported from Spain. It is generally conceded that this is the parent type of the well-known Prizetaker, of which, however, it is a far superior strain. Denia runs more uniform in size and is a more characteristic Globe, the bulb is more compact, and its rings or layers of growth are thinner, the neck is generally smaller than Prizetaker, and it seems to ripen down somewhat earlier. Packet, Se; ounce, 25e; 44 pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

227. LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—
It is not an early ripening sort, but continues growing throughout the season and makes very large onions. Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through. The outer skin is a deep, rich, purplish-red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish-rose. Keeps well for late market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

228. EXTRA EARLY RED—Smaller than Red Wethersfield, matures in ten days less time. Mild flavor; color a deep, rich red, grain fine and close; the onion is solid and heavy. Well adapted to the early market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, \$2.25.

229. AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Uniform in

pound, \$2.20.
229. AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Uniform in size and shape, hard and solid. Ripens early, and never makes scallions. Medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber-brown; flesh mild and agreeable. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.
230. SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Grows to good size, rich red color with small neck;

a fine keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.
231. YELLOW DANVERS—Flattened; reliable for bottoming and large yield. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.
232. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—This improved variety is pronounced by onion growers the very best strain of Danvers in cultivation. It is the earliest yellow Globe variety, large in size, uniformly perfect in shape, and one of the largest croppers from seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, 22.25.
233. ALISA CRAIG—A splendid.

pound, \$2.25.

233. AILSA CRAIG—A splendid English variety of immense size. They are oval in shape and of a pale-straw color, flavor exceedingly mild and delicate. In competition with other varieties at the English shows it has won more prizes than any other variety introduced. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

234. PRIZETAKER—One of the finest varieties for the American climate; grows to an immense size; of handsome globe shape; skin pale-straw color; flesh sparkling white, of delicate and mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

235. SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—This is more perfectly globe-shaped than

235. is ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.
235. SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—
This is more perfectly globe-shaped than the Globe Danvers, but not so early; an excellent keeper. A heavy cropper; handsome in appearance and of large size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.
236. MAMMOTH SILVER KING—The fiesh has a particularly mild flavor. No other white onion attains such a mammoth size. Bulbs are of attractive shape, flattened, but thick. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¾ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.
237. WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN—Medium size, flat, very early, good keeper; fine grained, mild and delicate. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, \$2.25.
238. SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—The large bulb is beautiful and symmetrical with clear, white skin; flesh firm, fine grained and mild to the taste. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 80c; pound, \$2.85.

LEEK

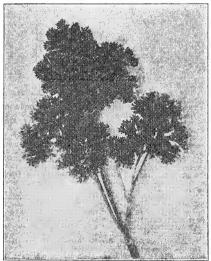
Culture—A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 to 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews.

239. LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 35c; pound, \$1.10.



ONION SETS

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with the sets 2 inches apart in rows. Green onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs mature very much earlier than if planted from seed.



PARSLEY

Culture—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Use one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Make open ground sowing in April.

240. DOUBLE CURLED—Compact, very curly and finely cut; bright-green color. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

Packet, 5 pound, 75c

pound, 75c. 241. EMERALD—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome green color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c. 242. MOSS CURLED—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green leaves. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

YELLOW BOTT WHITE BOTT RED BOTTOM	OM	SET	S.,			 ٠.		. 15	C
		_	_	_			_		

Postage extra at Parcel Post Zone Rate. Ask for price on quantities.

PARSNIPS

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

248. IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—A fine strain of Hollow Crown Parsnip. The roots do not grow quite as long as the old variety, are of larger diameter and more assily gathered. Is a heavy cropper; the roots are very smooth, fiesh fine grained and excellent quality. The best variety for market or home garden. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 244. IMPROVED GUERNSEY—An improved strain which has given general satisfaction. The roots do not grow so long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. Of excellent quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

PEAS

Culture—The Pea is hardy and endures cold well, either in or above the ground. It is best to sow the earliest varieties as soon as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop as possible, in warm light soil, prepared the previous autumn or winter. The main crop may be sown about two weeks later and on somewhat heavier soil. Sow Peas in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart. In garden culture sow in double rows 10 inches apart. One pound will sow 40 feet of drill. Avoid fresh manure or very rich soil or too rank vine growth will result.

Extra Early Sorts

245. POTLATCH OR DWARF DEFIANCE PEAS-Strong, vigorous vines of even
growth, 20 to 24 inches high; luxuriant
dark foliage, bearing pods medium green in
color, 3½ to 4 inches in length. Broad and
pointed at ends. No variety known will
produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. The Potlatch is a
variety from which anyone may expect great
yields. Ready for table use in 60 to 65 days
from planting. Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 15c;
pound, 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.85.

Postage extra on Beans, Sweet Corn, Onion Sets and Peas at Parcel Post Zone Rate. See order sheet.

Acorn Brand Seeds Will Please You

246. LITTLE MARVEL — An extremely valuextremely extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very matures v e r y early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches high. The pods are dark grown. dark green. sized, produced in and pairs closely filled with 7 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor.
Packet, 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75
247. PIONEER

-The largest podded dwarf extra early pea. Height 1½ feet. This is one of the very best extra early dwere tra early dwarf peas and should

fair

peas and shoud
be grown in
every garden.
Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c.
248. ALASKA—The earliest of all the extra early sorts; vines about 2 feet high. The pod is about 3 inches long, well filled with uniformly round peas. Very profitable as an early market pea. The seed when matured is of a bluish color. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, 90c.
249. FIRST AND BEST—Very early and prolific; the standard variety. Height 2½ feet. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, 90c.

90c.

250. TOM THUMB—Fine, bushy, growing to a height of 10 inches; foliage heavy; productive; matures in about 40 days after planting. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds,

productive; matures in about 40 days after planting. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, 90c.

251. ROSS BROTHERS EXTRA EARLY. Good cropper and a satisfactory sort for market purpose. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, 90c.

252. SUITTON'S EXCELSIOR—As early as American Wonder, with much larger pods, and more prolific. Height 1 foot. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

253. GRADUS—This popular, large podded wrinkled pea of the finest quality, matures pods only two or three days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. The vine has heavy stems with light-green leaves, and grows three feet high. Produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, well filled with very large handsome peas of the finest flavor. Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

254. AMERICAN WONDER—A very fine extra early wrinkled variety for the private garden. Quite productive, flavor and quality excellent; height 10 inches. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

255. NOTTS' EXCELSIOR—An improvement on American Wonder, being as early, with pods decidedly longer and many more of them to the plant. Height 10 to 12 inches. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

256. McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

257. EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM—A fine early wrinkled pea, with vine about 15 inches high; the peds are long and produced the other dataset.

A fine early wrinkled pea, with vine about 15 inches high; the pods are long and produced in abundance. It is an improvement on Little Gem wrinkled peas. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Second Early Sorts

Second Early Sorts

258. IMPROVED STRATAGEM—An excellent wrinkled pea with sturdy vine, growing from 20 to 24 inches high. It is vigorous and productive. The pods are of extra large size, often measuring five inches in length, always well filled. Splendid flavor. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

259. BLISS EVERBEARING—A splendid wrinkled pea 2 to 2½ feet high of good quality and flavor. Its season is medium to late. It does not require stakes. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

260. BLISS ABUNDANCE—A wrinkled pea of sturdy growth, reaching a height of only 15 to 18 inches. Remarkable for its tendency to branch at roots, forming a veritable bush; prolific bearer. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

261. CARTER'S DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE—One of the very best second early sorts; pods frequently five inches in length and contain nine to ten peas. Of splendid flavor; height about 18 inches. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.25.

262. TELEPHONE—This is a fine wrinkled pea, growing about four feet in height. The peas are large and of a pale-green color, and possess a superior sugary flavor. Is a medium late variety, robust in habit of growth, and a great bearer. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

264. ADMIRAL—The vines of this exceptionally hardy second early variety are tail and vigorous, about four feet high. The pods are usually borne in pairs, are curved, bright-green, about two and three-quarters inches long, and are crowded with six to nine peas of good quality and deep-green color. Owing to its great vigor, heat resistance and productiveness, and the fine color and suitable size of the green peas, this variety is very well adapted for canners use. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.00. \$1.00

265. FILLBASKET—An excellent second early large-podded blue pea of dwarf habit; 2 feet high; very productive. This pea is well named and should have a place in every garden. Packet, 10c; pound, 15c; 10 pounds, \$1.15.

Late Varieties

266. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A handsome variety, popular everywhere; one of
the richest and best flavored green wrinkled peas. About five feet in height, Packet, 10e; pound, 15e; 10 pounds, \$1.00.
267. DWARF CHAMPION — Improved,
very prolific; peas large and of fine flavor.
Height about 2 feet. Packet, 10e; pound,
15e; 10 pounds, \$1.25.
268. BLACKEYE MARROWFAT—An old
and still widely popular kind, grown extensively, Height 4 to 5 feet; very hardy
and productive. Packet, 5e; pound, 10e; 10

and still widely popular kind, grown extensively. Height 4 to 5 feet; very hardy and productive. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 65c.

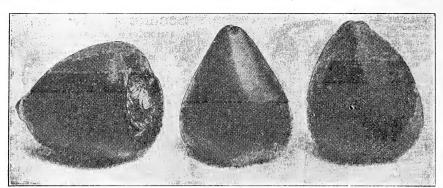
269. WHITE MARROWFAT—A smooth pea, growing 3 to 4 feet high, depending upon soil and weather. An old favorite, very productive. Packet, 5c; pound, 10c; 10 pounds, 65c.

Edible Pods

270. MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR PEAS Large edible pods. Height, 42 to 48 inches. Pods, 4 to 5 inches long, and are entirely stringless, very tender. Ready for table use 30 days from planting. Packet, table use 80 da 10c; pound, 20c.

Write for prices on Peas in larger quantities.

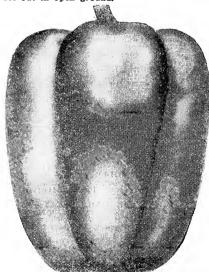
COW PEAS AND FIELD BEANS—See page 40.



PIMIENTO PEPPERS

PEPPERS

Culture—The Pepper plant is tender and should be started under glass. Warm, moist soil is best, with plenty of well-rotted manure plowed under. The plants should be set 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Sow seed in hotbeds in March. The plants may be transplanted into small pots and then when the ground is warm the Peppers will make rapid growth after they are set out in open ground.



ROYAL KING

271. ROYAL KING

271. ROYAL KING-(New)—This valuable new beautiful scarlet-red Pepper is of the Ruby King type. Very uniform in shape and size; sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency. Royal King is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts; excellent shipper. Thickmeated, averaging about as thick again as Ruby King, and most other peppers of the bell varieties. One of the best sweet pepers. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ¼ pound, \$1.40; pound, \$5.00. 271. new R1

272. PERFECTION PIMIENTO—This superb new mildest flavored of all peppers is of southern origin. Can be eaten raw like of southern origin. Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meat and baked, used as a salad or canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every garden. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; ½ pound, \$1.40; pound, £5.00.

273. RUBY KING—Very large, the fruits are fine, 4 to 5 inches long by 2 to 3 inches broad. Remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no flery taste. The most popular variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 44 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.50.

274. LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE— Very large, average nearly 4 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Bright-red at maturity, entirely mild, heavy producer. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.50.

275. CHINESE GIANT—The mildest and largest red pepper, early and productive of uniformly large fruits; very meaty, having but few seeds. Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.25.

276. PROCOPP'S GIANT—A mammoth illiant red pepper. Packet, 5c; ounce, brilliant red pepper. Packet, 5c 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.50.

277. GOLDEN DAWN OR QUEEN—Of a beautiful golden-yellow, with very mild, sweet flavored flesh. Resembles the Bell in shape. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.25.

278. CELESTIAL—Creamy white to scarlet; ornamental and prolific. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

279. LONG RED CAYENNE—Pods small, long and tapering; coral-red when ripe, very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of Commerce. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.50.

280. RED CHILI—The conical shaped fruits are three to four inches long, of bright-red color and borne in great profusion. The fiesh is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of pepper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.75.

TOBASCO-Excessively hot in flavor. 281. A small pepper about one inch long. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 25c; ounce, 45c; ¼ pound, \$1.40; pound, \$5.00.

When planting peas for thine own consumption, forget not the cow pea which putteth flesh on the bone and vigor in the veins of thy live stock. See page 40.

PUMPKINS

Culture—The Pumpkin, under good care, bears abundantly, and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. Several of the fine flesh varieties are also used for culinary purposes. They may be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, and any time after the first of May. Avoid planting near other vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage that crop. One ounce will plant about 25 hills, 4 pounds to the acre.

282. JAPANESE PIE—A high quality pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

283. TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Medium size, pear shape, slightly ribbed;

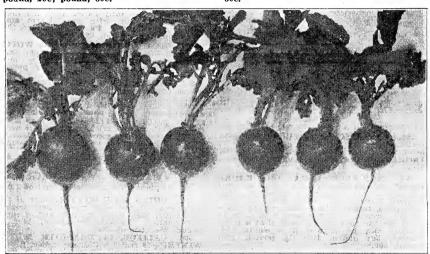
283. TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—
Medium size, pear shape, slightly ribbed; color creamy-white, sometimes slightly striped with green; a good keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.
284. KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—It frequently attains a diameter of more than three feet. The flesh and skin are golden-yellow, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it makes a good table pumpkin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 90c.
285. SUGAR—A handsome and productive small pumpkin, averaging about 8 inches in diameter, round, flattened; skin orange; flesh deep yellow; fine grained and very sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 65c.
286. CUSHAW—Also known as Crook-

ound, 65c. 286. CUSHAW—Also known as Crook-eck. One of the widely popular varieties or table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ for pound, 20c; pound, 60c.



CONNECTICUT FIELD -A tive, large orange-colored field pumpkin. Usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Packet, 5c; 1/4 pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

288. BIG TOM—The skin and flesh are of a deep rich orange color. It is profitable for stock feeding, and suitable for table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound,



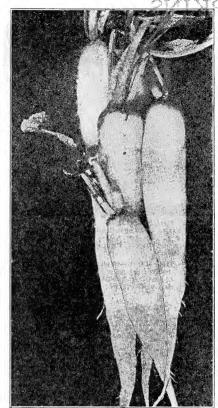
Culture—Good ventilation is necessary when grown under glass. Seed may be sown in hotbeds in January or February, plants should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Sow in the open ground in March, April and May in succession 10 days apart, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart. After the middle of June the demand is usually light. Use a light, rich soil as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes may also be sown during August and first half of September in open ground and early in October in frames or hotbeds. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of seed to the acre; 1 ounce

will plant 100 feet of drill. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small. It is a mistake to let them grow too long, or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET-An excel-289. EARCH DEEF SCARMET—An excer-lent deep-red olive-shaped forcing Radish; small tops and early. The roots when fully grown are about one and one-half inches long and about one inch in diameter. Also suitable for early outdoor planting. Pack-et, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

If thou wouldst have pumpkin pies like mother used to make, plant a few hills of Ross Brothers Acorn Brand Seeds.





ICICLE

290. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A good standard scarlet radish for general use. It is of very quick growth and desirable size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

291. NON-PLUS-ULTRA OR SCARLET—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. Is best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; Packet, 5c

292. VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—Fine for forcing; very dark scarlet color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.
293. CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—Double the size of the above, never grows pithy. Equally suitable for forcing or outdoors; flesh tender and crisp. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

294. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—Very popular for forcing. A type of Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, of about the same size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

295. EARLY WHITE TURNIP—Both skin and flesh of pure white; it does not become pithy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound. 60c.

296. WHITE OLIVE SHAPED—Oval, very tender and excellent; 1½ inches long; fine for open ground or forcing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST-A favorite oval-shaped, bright-scarlet radish, with white tip; fine for either open ground or forcing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound,

298. LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Early, very short top, splendid shape and color; fine keeper, good for market. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound 20c; pound, 60c.

ounce, 10c; ¼ pound 20c; pound, 50c.

299. LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET
WHITE TIP—The brightest and handsomest
scarlet radish. It is fit for use in 25 days
from time of sowing; remains in good condition until fully grown; tops small. Packets
6c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

300. CINCINNATI MARKET—(Glass)—Of the long scarlet type, brilliant scarlet, fiesh crisp, brittle and very fine quality; tops small. Excellent for market purposes. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound,

301. WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—An improvement on Long Scarlet. Largely used for forcing and a very popular variety with those who know it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

302. CHARTIER—A distinct variety. Con-or red at top, shading to pink in the middle and passing to pure white at the tip. It attains a large size before becoming unit for use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c;

303. ICICLE—Long, slender, pure-white, the earliest and finest long white radish. It is ready for use fully as early as the Long Scarlet Short Top, with less foliage; most desirable for foreing. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

304. LADY FINGER OR LONG WHITE VIENNA—Beautiful in shape, skin and flesh snow-white, crisp and tender in summer. Packet, 5e; ounce, 10e; ½4 pound, 20e; pound,

60c.
305. WHITE STRAUSBURG—This variety is one of the popular summer kinds. Both skin and flesh are pure white. Remains tender longer than any other variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¾ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.
306. MODEL WHITE BOX—A very early round white radish, crisp and sweet; is especially suitable for growing under glass in frames. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; nound, 27c. 25c; pound, 70c.

Winter Varieties

Do not plant seed until latter part of June.

Do not plant seed until latter part of June.

307. CHINA ROSE WINTER—One of the very best for fall and winter use; bright-rose color; flesh white and firm and of superior quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.

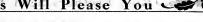
308. CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER—Is really a Chinese radish. Grown largely in California; 8 to 10 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Flesh white and of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 70c.

309. ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER—This is a large black-skinned radish; flesh white and firm, a good keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

310. LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Like the above, but the roots are longer and somewhat mider in flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

311. WHITE CHINESE OR CELESTIAL—One of the best white winter radishes; stump-rooted and even when extremely large the radishes are solid, crisp and of a mild flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound

If thou wouldst know all the new things in the seed kingdom, peruse diligently the latest issue of Ross Brothers Seed Book and be wise.



BASE REPORT RHUBARBY BY A TITLE A

Culture—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered at night and cold days so that the soil will not freeze. Use the sprinkler daily, being careful not to apply an excess of water at any time, and in 6 or 8 weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil and set in rows 12 inches apart each way. Transplant again early the next spring to permanent location, setting roots 4 to 5 feet part each way in rich soil. Rhubarb is ready to use the second year from seed. Should a family wish a few plants the best plan to follow is to buy two-year-old roots. Plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, carefully cultivate and keep the weeds down. A crop may be had after one season and it will cost less money and

work than by starting with seed. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of strong manure, either fresh or well-rotted. Top-dress liberally in the fall and spade the manure into the ground in the spring. Pull stalks as long as demand continues

continues.

312. VICTORIA—A very large, thick redstalked, late variety of fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, \$6; pound, \$1.00.

313. LINNAEUS—An early variety, stalks green, large and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, \$5.00.

Rhubarb Roots

We will be in position to supply Rhubarb Roots during the month of March. See page

SALSIFY

Culture—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, and one inch deep. After plants are up 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate about the same as for carrots, being certain to keep the weeds down. The roots may be used from the rows as wanted and will carry through the winter if left standing in rows. This vegetable can be served in a number of different ways, as soups, fried or mashed like potatoes or turnips, and the flavor is like that of an oyster.

potatoes or turnips, and the navor is like that of an oyster.

314. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—
The largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. Roots heavy, of agreeable flavor, white in color and a satisfactory sort in every way. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

SPINACH

Culture—Sow early in spring, in drills 1 foot apart, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre, every two weeks for a succession. Thin so that each plant will have about 4 inches space for developing. If sown broadcast use 12 to 15 pounds per acre; one ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill. If sown in drills, cultivate and keep down weeds. It costs no more to produce Spinach in the winter than in the summer as it is not so liable to shoot to seed in cold weather. For fall use sow in August and winter crop sow in September, covering that which is left out over winter with straw, if the weather becomes quite cold.

315. LARGE, THICK-LEAVED VIRO-FLAY—An improved strain with large, runnd leaves; an excellent summer variety.

FIAY—An improved strain with large, round leaves; an excellent summer variety; stands the heat well. Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

SPINACH

316. BLOOMSDALE—The hardiest, large, savoy-curled, crumpled, thick leaves. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 12c; pound, 30c.

317. NORFOLK SAVOY LEAVED — Large, fleshy, dark-green leaves, closely crumpled. Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 12c; pound, 30c.

318. THICK LEAVED—Produces large, thick, broad, green, crumpled leaves of fine quality, very slow in running to seed. One of the best market sorts. Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 12c; pound, 30c.

319. VICTORIA—Very heavy, broad, deepgreen leaves. It stands in prime condition long after other varieties have boiled to spring sowing and summer use. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 40c.

320. ROUND LEAF—A hardy and good sort, especially desirable for early spring sowing; leaves large, round, thick, fleshy. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 12c; pound, 30c.

321 LONG STANDING — Leaves large.

321. LONG STANDING — Leaves large, thick and crimped, with a fleshy appearance. Hardy and one of the best kinds for either spring or autumn sowing. Does not run to seed as early as other varieties. Packet, 5c; 4/2 pound, 12c; pound, 30c.

1/4 pound, 12c; pound, 30c.

322. NEW ZEALAND—This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. The flavor is particularly fine, and the fact that it does very well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

SQUASH

Culture—The culture is about the same as melons. Make the ground very rich a good sandy loam is best. The Squashes are tender and the seed should not be planted until warm weather. Allow 4x4 feet for the hills of the bush sort and 8x8 feet or more for the running kinds. Thin to three plants to the hill.

Bush Varieties

323. EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN—The well known summer variety, grown extensively for shippng. Color white, the flesh is tender and delicate. Of dwarf

habits, hardy and productive. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

324. EARLY YELLOW BUSH—Similar to White Bush in every way except color and markings. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

325. GOLDEN CUSTARD BUSH—Similar in shape to the White Bush variety, but skin is a rich golden-yellow and flesh pale yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

326. SUMMER CROOKNECK—A bush variety, early and prolific; surface deepyellow, densely warted, quality and flavor good. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

When spring fever disturbeth thy mental equilibrium, hasten to send an order for Ross Brothers Acorn Brand Seeds and peace and joy shall be thy recompense.

Autumn and Winter Squash

327. HUBBARD-The standard squash, no better variety grown. Flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.
328. CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD.

sc; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

328. CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—
This sort has some points not seen in the old Hubbard, the shell having a dark-green almost black, color, and covered with knots (warts). Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

329. GOLDEN HUBBARD—A distinct sort, of the general shape and character of the Hubbard, somewhat smaller, earlier to mature. Skin a rich orange-red color instead of the dark, olive green of the Hubbard. The flesh is deep orange and of splendid quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

330. ESSEX HYBRID—Flesh thick and solid of a yellowish or pinkish color, seed cavity small. Flavor excellent, flesh being fine grained and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

331. SIBLEY—Shell very hard, of good keeping and shipping qualities. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, and of choice quality, flavor rich and sweet. Ripens early. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

332. FORDHOOK—Ripens early; is of splendid quality. Can be stored all through the winter. Prolific with very hard rind. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, \$1.25.

333. GIANT CROOKNECK—This strain is equally as early as the common small-

333. GIANT CROOKNECK—This strain is equally as early as the common small-

fruited variety and much larger. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c. 334. MAMMOTH CHILL—The best of all large squashes. Flesh rich and of fine flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

Jacket, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

335. MAMMOTH WHALE—The skin is of dark-olive green with stripes of lighter tinge; fiesh firm and solid of beautiful orange-yellow. Excellent quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

336. LIVINGSTON'S CUSHAW—Beautiful in appearance; a distinct mottled green, white striped. Fruit solid; average 15 to 25 pounds. Flesh yellow, fine grained, sweet and excellent for pies. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

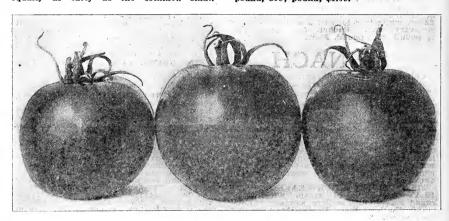
337. BOSTON MARROW—This variety is popular for autumn and winter use; its color is a bright orange; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c.

25c; pound, 85c. 338. DELICATA—A small fruited variety,

338. DELICATA—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use; sorange-yellow color splashed and striped with dark green. Flesh is rich, bright and solid. Extra early, a good cropper and fine producer. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

339. DELICIOUS—Finer grained and more delicious than Hubbard. The color of skin is green, with an occasional blue specimen; size about same as Hubbard, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds. For table use either as a fall or winter squash it cannot be excelled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.

340. IMPROVED MARBLEHEAD — This variety of squash resembles the Hubbard, but earlier; has a gray, hard shell; popular winter sort. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00.



TOMATOES

Culture—Sow seed in a box or hot-bed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

341. LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS—In shape it is almost round. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of

waste. A good slicing variety, the seed cells being surrounded by bright-red, heavy, meaty and delicious-flesh, which is slightly more acid than the Livingston's Globe. One of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00.

342. JUNE PINK—One of the earliest varieties of tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00.

Postage extra on Beans, Sweet Corn, Onion Sets and Peas at Parcel Post Zone Rates. See Order Sheet.



343. RED ROCK—A medium early tomato of excellent quality; heavy yielder; one of the best fine large red varieties for canners and truckers. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.25.

344. LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—Perfectly globe shaped, very early, large, smooth, has few seeds, firm fleshed, ripens evenly; rose-cleared tirged with number year productive.

few seeds, firm fleshed, ripens evenly; rose-colored tinged with purple, very productive; an excellent keeper, flavor superb. A fine variety for green-house or for early outdoor growing. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00. 345. EARLIANA.—The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely. The fruit is not only remarkable for earliness, but for its large size, perfect form, bright-red color and delicious flavor. It ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. It is solid, equal

not only remarkable for earliness, but for sits large size, perfect form, bright-red color and delicious flavor. It ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. It is solid, equal in that respect to the best medium and late sorts. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

346. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About ten days later than Spark's Earliana, of more robust growth; the foliage does not blight. Fruits of good size, very soild and deep through; color bright-scarlet. Ripens right up to the stem without cracking. The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very soild, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ bound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

347. FORDHOOK FANCY—A new bush or erect growing kind, with potato shaped leaves; small, smooth purplish-red fruit, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, \$3.00.

348. DWARF STONE—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits

resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits

are produced in clusters of three to five, and

are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close jointed, each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes are of large size for dwarf kind; are bright-scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid. The walls of fiesh are thick, with a solid meaty center, no hard core. The quality is fine. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 85c; pound, 82.75.

349. DWARF CHAMPION—This tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, pright growth, with fruit well above the soil, and to the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In color the fruit is purplish-pink, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical; size medium, table quality superior; a good shipper. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ½ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

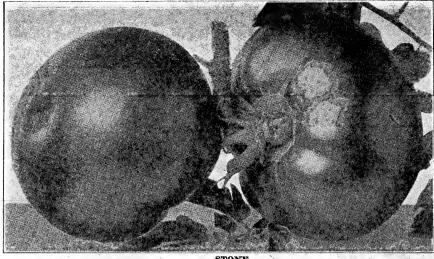
350. QUARTER CENTURY—Similar to Dwarf Champion, more compact grower; set 2 feet apart in rows. The fruits are larger and heavier than Dwarf Champion. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

351. FORDHOOK FIRST—A splendid varlety; plants of strong running growth:

FORDHOOK FIRST -351. FORDHOOK FIRST — A splendid variety; plants of strong running growth; fruit 2 to 3 inches in diameter, very smooth, and free from cracks, quite deep through and richly colored, deep purple. Packet, 56; ½ ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c;

7½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; 7¼ pound, 15c, pound, \$2.50.
352. KANSAS STANDARD—This tomato 352. KANSAS STANDARD—This tomato belongs to the potato leaved section; makes rapid, vigorous growth, with strong heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth; has very few seeds; meat thick and firm, has most excellent flavor, is of good size and very early. Set plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas



STONE

353. STONE—This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts; color is a desirable bright-red, the fruit is of large size, perfectly smooth, and the best table quality. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both North and South, and is much used for canning. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

354. ACME—A fine, solid, smooth, early variety, medium size; red with purplish tinge. It is quite popular as an all around tomato. Has good shipping qualities. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

355. FAVORITE—Very prolific; ripens early and evenly, and does not crack; color

pound, 60e; pound, \$2.0v.

355. FAVORITE—Very prolific; ripens early and evenly, and does not crack; color rich dark-red, flesh very firm and of good flavor. Has but few seeds; a good shipper. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

356. BONNY BEST—An early and productive variety. Fruits are round, somewhat flattened at stem end, and are produced in abundance. The color is scarlet, and it is a good fercing tomato. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ½ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.09.

357. EARLY MICHIGAN—A second early, bright-red variety of the best quality. The

367. EARLY MICHIGAN—A second early, bright-red variety of the best quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth and of very attractive crimson-scarlet color. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

368. CRIMSON CUSHION—Of large size, smooth, almost seedless and solid as beef steak; a continuous bearer until frost. Color rich, crimson-scarlet; quality meaty and superb. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.25.

369. PONDEROSA—The fruit ripens quite early and continues fruiting until late in the season, of immense size; frequently weighing from 2 to 4 pounds; solid, meaty, almost seedless and of sub-acid flavor; particularly desirable for the home garden. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, 93.00.

360. MATCHLESS—The color is a rich

360. MATCHLESS—The color is a rich cardinal red, the skin is tough, does not crack. Unsurpassed for market or for table use. The plant is a strong grower and very productive; the fruit free from core, and the seed spaces are small; it is a valuable main crop sort. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

361. PERFECTION—Fruit deep-red, of good size, smooth and solid. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; ½ ounce, 10 pound, \$2.00.

pound, \$2.00.

362. MAGNUS—Of the same color as Acme, but the fruit is thicker heavier and more solid. It is medium early of perfect form, large and attractive. Ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem. A heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ½2 ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

363. IMPROVED TROPHY—A standard late variety; fruit large; flesh deep-red, and generally smooth, very solid and of excellent flavor. Fine for canning. Packet, 5c; ½2 ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼4 pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

ounce, 10c; pound, \$2.00.

364. BEAUTY—A favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. Hardy, productive, large size, always smooth, glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. Packet 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ½ pound, \$2.00.

365. IGNOTUM—Smooth, solid, brighted with the control of the c

365. IGNOTUM—Smooth, solid, brightred, uniformly large. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce,
10c; ounce, 20c; ¾ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.
366. GOLDEN QUEEN—Solid, smooth,
large in size, and ripens early. Makes a
handsome, rich preserve. Its flavor is most
delicate, the flesh fine grained and tender;
desirable for home use. Packet, 5c; ½
ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c;
pound. \$2.00.

ounce, 10c; pound, \$2.00.

PEAR SHAPED YELLOW

367. PEAR SHAPED YELLOW—True pear-shaped, small, color a beautiful yellow. Used for preserves and for making tomatofigs. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

368. PEAR SHAPED RED—Same as above except the color is a bright-red. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00.

369. YELLOW CHERRY—A small variety, size and shape of a cherry; desirable for pickling. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

370. RED CHERRY—Identical with the Yellow Cherry, except in color of fruit, which is of a light scarlet. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

ounce, 15c; pound, \$2.50.

371. GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK—This is very fine for preserves. Immensely productive. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00.

Vexation and disappointment follow the planting of weak seeds, but joy and rejoicing attendeth the crop from Ross Brothers Acorn Brand Seeds.



TURNIPS

Culture—The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, or sow broadcast; much larger crops of turnips can be obtained by drill culture. In this latitude, for main crop, the seed may be sown during August and the first part of September. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 2 pounds to the acre. Turnips are chiefly grown for autumn cropping, because ordinarily they thrive better in cool weather, during the hot months they are apt to run to leaf and make seed rather than bulbs. These hot weather tendencies of the turnip family have been overcome in a very few varieties, and among these the very best are the Extra Early Milans, which are especially suited for spring planting, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be cultivated in the spring.

372. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest turnip in cultivation; pure white, excellent flavor, makes rapid growth; a great market favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

373. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MI-LAN—Very early; flat, smooth, medium size, with bright-purple top and few leaves. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4/2 pound, 25c; Packet, 50 pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH-Smooth, flat, early, white; makes quickgrowth, excellent quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF-375. PORPLE TOF STRAP LEAF—The best table and stock turnip for fall planting. It is white below, with bright, purple top; flesh white; a good cropper and keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; Packet, 5c pound, 45c.

376. PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A large, rapid growing sort with globular roots. Flesh white, of high quality; skin is white with purple top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

377. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—A large and most perfect globe in shape; skin white and smooth. Of strong growth and one of the most productive varieties. Valuable for both table and stock. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 34 pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 45c.

378. GOLDEN BALL—Very fine texture, the sweetest and most delicious of the yellow flesh varieties; is of medium size, and makes rapid growth, matures early and keeps well. A superior table variety, Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

379. AMBER GLOBE—One of the best varieties either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

380. VELLOW ABERDEEN—This is a

380. YELLOW ABERDEEN—This is a fine turnip for cattle feeding. It attains a large size; is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; Packet, 5c pound, 50c.

ound, 50c.

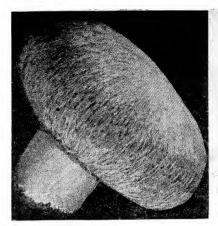
381. COWHORN—Is an excellent variety, delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Rutabagas
382. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP—This old standard variety is of fine quality and is largely grown. Keeps perfectly, is hardy, productive, sweet, solid. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c.

Turnips are an excellent winter food for stock and poultry.

Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Though there be war and rumors of war, yet must the people be fed with the fruits of the ground.



TOBACCO

383. IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY-Well known sort of great merit. Our seed is grown on the famous limestone fields of Tennessee. For many years our grower has made selections of this variety and has it now at a stage of perfection rarely attained in tobacco. The fields on which he grows the seed receive special preparation and extra manuring. Plants are set farther apart than those grown for a tobacco crop. Only the choicest plants are set in the seed plots and special care and cultivation insures well matured seed of highest vitality. Careful handling, cleaning and curing of seeds as well as special attention to the crop throughout the season makes this strain and seed unsurpassed. Packet, 10c; 1/2 ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; 1/4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

MUSHROOM CULTURE

TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE

Mushrooms may be grown in any place where the conditions of temperature and moisture are favorable. A shed, cellar, cave, or vacant space in a greenhouse may be utilized to advantage for this purpose. The most essential factor, perhaps, is that of temperature. The proper temperature ranges from 53° to 60° F., with the best from 55° to 58° F. It is unsafe to attempt to grow mushrooms on a commercial basis at a temperature much less than 50° or greater than 63° F. Any severe changes of temperature retard growth, or else act injuriously, and many changes of temperature would entirely destroy the profits of the mushroom crop. From this it is evident that in many places mushrooms may not be grown as a summer crop. With artificial heat they may be grown almost anywhere throughout the winter. Moreover, it is very profitable and restricted, commercially, at least, to a single season.

A second important factor is that of moisture. The place should not be very damp, or constantly dripping with water. Under such conditions successful commercial work is not possible. A place where it is possible to maintain a fairly moist condition of the atmosphere, and having such capability for ventilation as will cause at least a gradual evaporation, is, by general practice and by the most extensive experimentation, shown to be necessary. With too rapid ventilation and the consequent necessity of repeated applications of water to the mushroom bed no mushroom crop will attain the highest perfection.

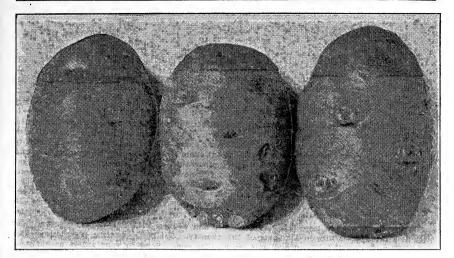
Pamphlet on Mushroom Culture will be mailed free. "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn," Book on Mushrooms, postpaid, 35c.

LAMBERT'S STANDARD PURE CULTURE SPAWN

HERBS

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple, the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds as soon as large enough. As a general rule it is best to cut the herbs when in flower, tie them in small bunches and hang in the shade to dry.

	Packet	Ounce
ANISE—Used for flavoring	. 5c	10c
CARAWAY—Seeds used in seasoning		10c
CATNIP—Leaves used for tea	. 5с	30c
CORIANDER—Seeds used for seasoning	. 5с	10c
DILL—Used for seasoning pickles	. 5с	10c
HOREHOUND-Very useful for curing coughs	. 5с	15c
LAVENDER—Leaves very fragrant	. 5с	15c
ROSEMARY—Leaves very fragrant	. 5с	15c
RUE—A medicinal plant	. 5е	15c
SAFFRON—Used for flavoring		15c
SAGE—A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all		10c
SAVORY, SUMMER—Leaves and shoots used for seasoning	. 5e	20c
SORREL—Used in soups and salads	. 5c	20c
SWEET BASIL—Leaves used for flavoring	. 5c	15e
SWEET FENNEL—Seeds aromatic		10c
THYME Used as a seasoning.	. 5с	30c



POTATOES

Culture—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete sets I foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato Fertilizer sown into the rows will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting, by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for seven or eight days before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes. Most growers use from 8 to 9 bushels Potatoes to the acre when planting in 3-foot rows. when planting in 3-foot rows.

Prices--On account of market fluctuations we are unable to name exact price on potatoes. Will be pleased to have you write us during the month of February or later for prices.

BLISS TRIUMPH—Extremely early; medium size; round and uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed; light red skin; white flesh.

EARLY OHIO—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the Western states. Is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white nexters. white potato.

EARLY ROSE—A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

IRISH COBBLER—One of the first varieties of potatoes ready for market, and will command a good price. The skin is creamywhite, sometimes netted, which is an indi-cation of good quality; eyes are strong, well developed and but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

BURBANK—A large, long, white potato of excellent quality. Fine for main crop and a splendid keeper.

RURAL—A valuable variety of large size, very smooth and a good keeper; in quality unexcelled. It is the best late long keeper.

Sweet Potatoes

Culture—Sweet potatoes should be started in a hot bed. When the ground is warm and the danger of frost is past the shoots are carefully lifted and planted in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. They need considerable care till well started, but after getting a good start will grow easily. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to prevent from rooting at the joints. They must be harvested before frost. Standard weight of sweet notatoes. 50

joints. They must be harvested before frost. Standard weight of sweet potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel.

One bushel makes 2,000 to 3,000 plants. Three to four bushels to the acre.

MULKEY'S GOLDEN—Resembles the Yel-

MULKEY'S GOLDEN—Resembles the Yellow Jersey, but is much larger and a heavier producer. Very smooth and attractive in appearance and of very regular shape. In quality it is just as fine as in appearance. 25 lbs., 5c lb; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

NANCY HALL—A smooth, yellow skinned yam. Oval, uniform, with deep yellow flesh, which cooks soft and sweet. Early and of fine quality. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM—An old and reliable Texas variety. Extra good size, medium early and very prolific; tubers are short and thick and flesh is of a rich yellow color. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

WHITE BRAZILIAN—Very similar to Yellow Nansemond in size and shape except the color is white. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 109 lbs., \$3.50.

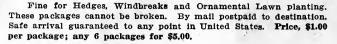
lbs., \$3.50. SOUTHERN QUEEN—Early, improvement

lbs., \$3.50.
SOUTHERN QUEEN—Early, improvement on the white yam, very large size. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.
YELLOW NANSEMOND—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper, fine flavor. 25 lbs., 4c lb.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.
RED NANSEMOND—The best red sweet potato. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.
YELLOW JERSEY — Similar to above, shorter and thicker in size, yellow flesh. 25 lbs., 4c lb.; 100 lbs., \$2.50.
RED BERMUDA—Extra large size, pale red, good yielder, but poor keeper. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.
BLACK SPANISH—Late variety; of dark red color; good keeper of fine quality. 25 lbs., 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.00.
Barrels extra at 25c each and will contain 150 to 200 lbs.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS—See page 34.



Evergreen Trees by Mail

Postpaid—12 Packages as Below



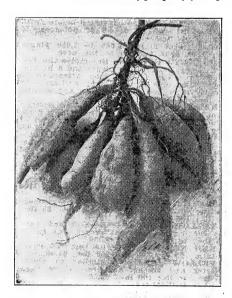


Complete planting instructions and cultural directions will be furnished with each order. There is unquestionably no better way of beautifying your grounds than surrounding it with beautiful Evergreens. Evergreens are a permanent asset. They are everlasting and add to the beauty of the home winter and summer. Plant some Evergreens around your garden and just see how much difference there is in the temperature and moisture; you will find that you can grow flowers, fruits and vegetables that you never could before. Groups of Spruces, Pines, Firs and individual trees here and there about the yard, and along the driveways, changes a dreary house into a comfortable home. Remarkable effects are produced by Evergreens, with color and foliage blending harmoniously—full of mystery at dawn or dusk. In summer they are cooling and refreshing. In winter they add color, warmth and cheerfulness.

These varieties have been thoroughly tested and proven absolutely hardy and reliable, and will grow successfully in all parts of the country. Complete planting instructions and cultural directions will be furnished with each order sent. Send in your orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, as stock is limited. Shipment will be made in March, April or May. You cannot afford to overlook these wonderful collections.

ı.	100 Norway Spruce	3 yr. Seedlings	7. 100 Amer. Arbor Vitae	3 yr. Seedlings
2.	100 Scotch Pine	2 yr. Seedlings	8. 100 Dwarf Mount. Pine	3 yr. Seedlings
8.	100 Douglas Fir	3 yr. Seedlings	9. 100 Jack Pine	2 yr. Seedlings
4.	50 Colo. Blue Sprue	3 yr. Seedlings	10. 50 Red Cedar	2 yr. Seedlings
5.	100 White Pine	2 yr. Seedlings	11. 100 Ponderosa Pine	2 yr. Seedlings
6.	50 Black Hill Spruce	4 yr. Seedlings	12. 100 White Spruce	3 yr. Seedlings

Price, postpaid, \$1.00 per package, any 6 for \$5.00.



SEED SWEET POTATOES:

For varieties of Seed Sweet Potatoes and Irish Potatoes, see page 33.

For Caladiums, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli, Tube Rose, Lilies, Hardy Vines and Roses, See pages 86 to 96.

Plants and Roots

During the season will have plants of the following named Vegetables and Flowers; prices will be quoted upon receipt of your inquiry, stating kind and quantity of plants you wish to purchase.

VEGETABLE PLANTS will be ready for shipment the last of March or first of April. Prices a matter of correspondence. We will have the following varieties: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Eggplant, Pepper and Tomato Plants.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS will be ready between April 15th to May 1st.

Mulkey's Golden, Nancy Hall, White Brazilian, Pumpkin Yam, Southern Queen, Yellow Nansemond, Yellow Jersey, Red Nansemond, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Yellow Yam and Triumph Sweet Potato Plants.

FLOWER PLANTS are usually ready April 15th to May 1st. Prices a matter of correspondence. Please state the quantity and variety you wish quotations on. We will have the following plants: Ageratum, Aster, Coleus, Cosmos, Four O'Clock, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Hollyhocks, Lantana, Lobelia, Marguerites, Pansy, Phlox, Salvia, Shasta Daisy, Verbena, Vinca.

On account of prices on Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds and other seeds of like nature fluctuating, we are unable to name a firm price on all of them. Should you require a considerable quantity of any seeds in this department, please write us, stating varieties and quantities on which you desire prices. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention. Cotton Seamless Sacks extra 25c each. Heavy Jute Sacks 15c each.

ALFALFA







20 DAYS

30 DAYS

Every farmer who makes a specialty of raising live stock raising live stock should be vitally in-terested in the growstock ing of Alfalfa.

No hay that is grown on the farm can take the place of Alfalfa for all classes of live stock.

Alfalfa is a peren-al legume. It has nial legume. It has been known to produce profitable crops in some of the west-ern states for thir-ty-five to forty years. Ordinarily, however, the season of profitable growth is not more than six or eight years.

Soils

Alfalfa will grow on a great variety of soils, provided they are reasonably fer-tile, free from acidity, sufficiently por-ous below to carry away water reasonable quickness,

and not underlaid with hardpan or a subsoil tenacious that water can hardly get through it.

Preparing the Soil

Preparing the Soil

In preparing the soil for Alfalfa, the aim should be to make a seedbed, clean, rich, fine, moist, even and firm. In preparing land for Alfalfa, preparation should be begun at least one year, or, if possible, two years before the date for seeding the land. Firmness in the seedbed is necessary chiefly to prevent too much drying out near the surface in dry weather, and the holding of too much water in the spaces between the particles near the surface in wet weather, followed by freezing of the soil. The subsoiling of lands not sufficiently open below will be helpful to the growth of alfalfa. About twenty pounds of seed should be sown per acre.

The ground on which Alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rainfall harrow again to store moisture; just before sowing the seed, harrow again, and if broadcast, a light harrow or brush drag should be used to cover the seed more deeply than ½ to ¾ inch.

Should you want to sow Alfalfa seed in the spring, plow the ground in the late fall or early winter, allow it to lay rough and absorb all the winter moisture. As early as possible in the spring disk and harrow and Es sure and sow the seed before you plant corn.

corn. August and first half of September give best results for fall sowing.

As You Sow So Shall You Reap

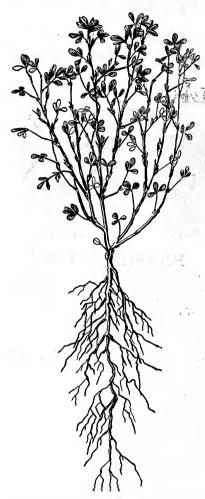
is just as true today as it was when the Great Teacher of all mankind walked the earth and recited the story of the sower. PRICES-Subject to market change without notice. F. O. B. Wichita.

"Acorn Brand Alfalfa Seed"

REGISTERED TRADE MARK QUALITY

for ...

ALFALFA



We would advise every farmer to grow at least a small acreage of Alfalfa. When you once get a good stand of Alfalfa you are always certain of a steady income. The roots of Alfalfa go down deep in search of water, and even though drouth retards the growth of other vegetation, Alfalfa continues growing and good crops will be harvested—there is never a famine where Alfalfa is growing.

Alfalfa is of special importance to the farmer, not only for the large and valuable crops taken from above the ground year after year, but also for what is being done below the ground and out of sight, by the bacteria which inhabit its roots and are constantly tolling to improve the physical and mechanical condition of the soil.

Alfalfa has made Kansas wealthy. West of the Missouri River Alfalfa is recognized as the best paying crop that can be grown

and has turned much of the so-called semiarid land into a world of wealth. What
it has done for the Western farmer it will
do for the Eastern farmer. It is fast
becoming the best paying crop that can be
grown in the East, especially for the dairy
farmer. Alfalfa will add untold wealth to
the corn belt farmer, who has been constantly cropping the land with corn, thus
taking away the nitrogen and humus which
Alfalfa replaces.

It is hard to estimate the wealth of Alfalfa, but it is surely King of the forage
plants, and every farmer should be growing
it. Alfalfa growing is yet in its infancy,
but from now on it should make rapid
progress, and the farmer who is slow about
starting to grow this plant is losing out on
the best money making crop that he can
grow.

grow.

and best money making crop that he can grow.

Alfalfa is a crop of wide adaptability and the growing of it need not be confined to any one locality. Alfalfa is now being grown successfully in every state in the Union, and you will find fields here and there throughout the Eastern States as well as the Northern and Southern States—it is no longer a plant exclusively of the West.

When you stop to consider the worth of an acre of Alfalfa you begin to realize the importance of studying this plant and the reason why you should grow it.

An acre of Alfalfa is capable of producing all the way from \$25 to \$100, depending upon the season, conditions and locality. In the corn belt it is capable of doubling the acre income of corn, Its value is appreciated in the corn belt, for Alfalfa and corn make an ideal balanced ration, and the stock breeders and feeders cannot well afford to be without it. Don't overlook the value of Alfalfa as a feed, because there is no other forage plant that is equal to it.

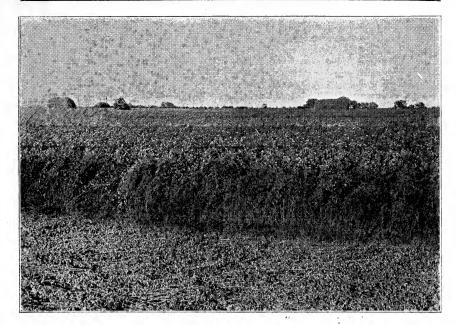
well afford to be without it. Don't overlook the value of Alfalfa as a feed, because
there is no other forage plant that is equal
to it.

Whenever you find a farm that has several
fields of growing Alfalfa you will usually
find a nice set of farm buildings, and also
a farm that is not for sale.

You can grow Alfalfa on your farm and
there is no reason why you should hesitate
about starting. If you don't start now
you'll probably be growing it in ten years
from now. Why let ten years of the best
part of your life pass before traveling this
road, to wealth?

Good Seed is one of the positive necessities
for a good harvest. It is the one element
which enters into the final yield more than
any other. It costs no more to prepare
your land for sowing good seed than for
sowing poor seed—the result of profit or
loss to you depends entirely upon the seed
you plant and the preparation you give your
land before sowing the seed.

A Kansas town (Kanapolis) is the geographical center of the 48 states constituting
the United States. Kansas is the richest
Alfalfa district in the United States,
Many other states in the Uni



SWEET CLOVER

Known in some parts of the country as Bokhara Clover and in other parts as Melilotus Alba. This is undoubtedly the most valuable of the Clovers for fertilizing purposes, because the nitrogen gathering ability of the bacteria which inhabit its roots is equalled only by that of the bacteria of Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover is a biennial and should two crops of hay be cut each year for two year period, the plant will have been destroyed. One hay cutting may be made each season and the field may be pastured the balance of the season, care being taken to permit sufficient seed to mature to reseed the field. Sweet Clover has proven quite valuable in the worn-out clay lands of the southern states. This fertilizing plant has renovated the land to such an extent that after two years growth, and the last crop plowed under, the land will produce full crops of Tobacco, Corn and Wheat.

A great many questions have been asked

A great many questions have been asked regarding Sweet Clover, some of the most important ones we have listed below:

Q. "When is the best time to sow Sweet Clover Seed?"

A. "As a rule Sweet Clover can be seeded successfully any time during the later winter or early spring, say December to April, when the ground is in good condition for the planting of seed. Prepare your seed bed as you would for alfalfa."

"How much seed should be sown per acre?"

A. "Different amounts have been reported by different people who have grown Sweet Clover. However, the general average ranges from 15 to 20 pounds per acre. On grower who has been very successful with Sweet Clover reports planting 12 pounds per acre. But as there are a great many hard seeds in sweet clover and unless you have

had experience with growing Sweet Clover, our suggestion would be to plant at least 18 pounds per acre."

Q. "Will stock eat Sweet Clover?"

A. "Sweet Clover is eaten eagerly after stock become accustomed to it. They have to learn to like it. Try feeding a range steer corn, or a range horse oats and they won't eat it until they learn to like it. Same is true of Sweet Clover."

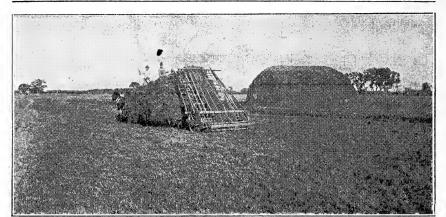
"Can Sweet Clover be grown on any Q. 'soil?"

A. "No matter what kind of soil you have, if it isn't water soaked all the time, Sweet Clover will grow there. Sweet Clover grows in most every state in the Union along roadsides. No other legume has such a wide range of territory, nor will any other legume grow in as many kinds of soil or under such varied conditions as Sweet Clover."

Q. One farmer asks, "What's the use of raising Sweet Clover when you can raise alfalfa?" The answer is from an extensive Sweet Clover grower:

A. "Alfalfa is certainly fine stuff. I raise lots of it. But Sweet Clover has some superior advantages—for instance, cattle and superior advantages—for instance, cattle and sheep do not bloat on Sweet Clover pasture. They do on alfalfa and red clover. And as Sweet Clover is a blennial plant, its roots die every two years. The root system is immense, deep, big and spreading. It goes as far in two years as alfalfa roots, and I believe farther then the dead roots form openings into the subsoil, enriching it with humus in large quantities and putting nitroopenings into the subsoil, enriching it with humus in large quantities and putting nitro-gen into the surface soil. Alfalfa roots do not benefit the soil in this way until you plow the field to kill the plants. Hence, without rotation, the alfalfa does not do the soil as much good as does Sweet Clover."

Sacks extra at 25c each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jute, in addition to price of Seeds.



Kansas Field of Alfalfa.

SWEET CLOVER

Q. "But it is too expensive to seed to Sweet Clover every two years?"

A. "I've got a field of Sweet Clover that has been in fifteen years without reseeding or plowing, and it is getting better every year. I pasture it in spring up to June with beef cattle, then take them off and let a seed crop ripen. Sweet Clover seed shatters so easily that enough always drops off to keep the stand. The old plants continually die and leave their dead roots in the soil. The new plants come on, grow one year and make the finest pasture or hay you ever saw, then go to seed the second year and die. But you have to pasture it pretty close up to about June 10th to 25th to keep the growth back. I am getting from \$50.00 to \$100.00 an acre seed crop from that fifteen-year-old field, besides about four months A-1 pasture, and lots of it, too. That pays, doesn't it?"

A-1 pasture, and lots of it, too. That pays, doesn't it?"

Sweet Clover, the despised roadside weed of the eastern states, and condemned by good farmers as worthless and a menace to well kept, cultivated fields of ten years ago, has come into prominence through the accidental introduction of its seeds into the alfalfa districts of Kansas.

A few farmers endowed with a clear vision of the future, and feeling the necessity of securing better pasture plants than were provided by native prairie grasses (plants that would permit of pasturing more live stock on the same number of acres), sowed Sweet Clover Seed on rough lands not adapted to cultivation and were highly elasted with the nutritious, palatable and profitable pasture so abundantly produced by Sweet Clover.

The plantings were largely increased after the contraction of the contracti

pleased with the management of the profitable pasture so abundantly produced by Sweet Clover.

The plantings were largely increased after it had been proven that cattle and sheep could be pastured on Sweet Clover without suffering loss by bloating. Until the acreage is large and is constantly being increased, many farmers are seeding 50 to 100 acres; in fact, one Kansas ranch owner has more than 2,000 acres in Sweet Clover and is sowing more acres each year.

Sweet Clover has shown equally as good results on the worn-out clay soils of the southern and eastern states. It is cosmopolitan in its habits—thin, sandy soils, worn-out soils, sticky clay soils, rich, fertile soils—all look alike to Sweet Clover.

One may prepare the land carefully and receive bountiful returns from his labor, and he may scatter a few seeds of Sweet Clover on worn places in his pastures and marvel

the next spring at the transformation accomplished without effort on his part.

Waste lands, not capable of producing returns of one dollar per acre of other crops frequently return many dollars in profit to the farmer for sowing Sweet Clover and pasturing it and also saving a seed crop.

Sweet Clover also fertilizes and revitalizes lands from which many successive crops of some kind of grain have been taken. The nodules on the roots of Sweet Clover are inhabited by the same kind of bacteria that are so useful to Alfalfa, they have the ability to transform the nitrogen of the air into nitrates of the soil, thereby increasing the ability of the land to produce larger crops of Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc.

Sweet Clover frequently returns from \$25 to \$60 per acre in the form of pasture, hay and seed. And this on the same land that before barely returned \$25 to \$40 parely returned to the parely returned \$25 to \$40 parely returned \$40 parely parely parely parely parely par

ed. And this on the same land that barely returned \$8 to \$10 per acre Corn, Wheat and other crops were and seed. before barely when Corn,

Sweet Clover should have a fixed place in sweet Clover should have a fixed place in every plan for crop rotation. Its ability to nitrify the soil—its ability to supply humus, by roots decaying—and when deemed advisable the top growth plowed under to further increase the supply of humus, place Sweet Clover at the top of the list of plants suitable for fertilizing purposes.

Two varieties of Biennial Sweet Clover are well known in the Central West. The White Blossom and the Yellow Blossom.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER— Makes a forage growth of 5 to 7 feet under ordinary conditions; just think of what it will do for the fertility of the land to turn under such a top growth. Frices subject to market changes without

HULLED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—25c per lb.; by mail 30c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, \$18; sacks extra at 25c each for cotton seamless.

UNHULLED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—20c per lb.; by mail, 25c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, \$14; sacks extra at 25c each.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER— Usually makes a hay growth of 30 to 42 inches high. The hay is finer and contains fewer coarse stems than the White Blossom.

UNHULLED YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—20c per lb.; by mail, 25c per lb.; 100 lb. lots, \$14; sacks extra at 25c each.

CLOVERS

No doubt exists in the minds of farmers that rotation of crops is necessary in every part of the United States to protect the soil and to make it produce maximum yields.

It is of the utmost importance that clovers be used in all rotation of crops to secure the proper balance of humus and other con-stitutents needed to keep the soil in perfect balance.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER-Has been most generally used in the eastern and central states for hay and soiling. One pound, 30c: by mail, 35c.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—Grows somewhat larger plant than the Medium Red; does well on light, thin land; not so desirable for hay. One pound, 35c; by mail, 40c.

ALSIKE OR HYBRID CLOVER—Especially valuable for wet, cold and stiff soils. Seeds are small, and plant a wider area than Red of Mammoth, usually sown 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Valuable for sowing

tame grass. One pound, 30c: by mail, 35c.

WHITE CLOVER—For lawn purposes WHITE CLOVER—For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture. Crop is extremely short this year. One pound, 75c; by mail, 80c.

ORIMSON CLOVER—Much used in the East and South for fertilizer, but has not proven very profitable in the North. One pound, 25c; by mail, 30c.

BURR CLOVER—Strongly resembling alfalfa. It is a great nitrogen gatherer. Orchardists regard it with great favor as a green fertilizer, thriving in shady places where peas fail. Hulled, solid seed, free from burr. Fifteen pounds per acre. 30c per pound; 10 pounds, \$2.00.

Prices vary somewhat, depending on market conditions. Please write for samples and quotations.

PEANUTS

Peanuts grow well in any soil except one that is wet or sour. The best quality of marketable nuts is secured on moderately such light colored sandy loam. Where the

that is wet or sour. The best quality of marketable nuts is secured on moderately rich, light colored sandy loam. Where the soil is red on account of the iron it contains or very dark, the shells are likely to be stained. This injures them for market, but does not affect the yield or feed value.

The peanut, like alfalfa and clover, thrives best on land rich in lime. It does fairly well on thin, worn-out soils, yields best on good, fertile land and makes an excessive growth of vines and few pods where the soil is very rich or is heavily fertilized.

The Spanish peanut has a wonderful ability to adapt itself to a variety of soils, rainfalls and climate. In 1911 we found that it matured in Colorado at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level; in Texas and Oklahoma with 45 days without a drop of rain during the growing season, in Louisiana and Arkansas under heavy rainfall, and in northern Illinois, with a drought after coming up of over 40 days.

The Varieties to Plant

The Spanish Peanut is the variety usually planted for feed. It has a small pod with two small nuts in each pod. The stems grow upright, making it easy to harvest them for hay. The pods cling well to the vine in harvesting. This is a great advantage. The Spanish variety is particularly adapted as a second crop in the rain beit and is the variety usually planted under dry farming conditions. Under favorable conditions it will mature in 90 days from planting, while the larger peanut requires 30 to 40 days longer. This trait is of value on dry lands, as when the crop is held back several weeks by drought, it will fill out and mature quickly after the first rain falls. The Spanish peanut stands drought as well as milo, kafir and feterita, the three great drought resisting crops. It is one of the crops that waits for rain. 25c per pound, postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pounds or more, 10c per pound. The Spanish Peanut is the variety usually

pound.

The Virginia is the large podded peanut sold in candy and grocery stores. It requires a longer season in which to mature, about 40 days longer than the Spanish, a rather rich soil, and the land must be light



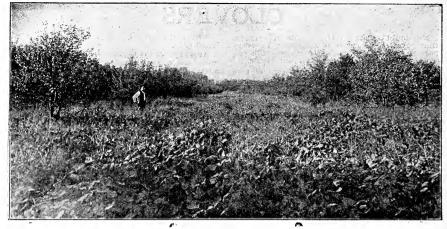
A PLANT OF PEANUTS

colored in order to secure bright clean pods. It yields heavily under favorable conditions and is the variety to grow in Louisiana and Arkansas, where the conditions of the soil are just right and a peanut for eating from the shell is wanted. It does not do so well under dry farming conditions, for if the growth is checked for several weeks, there is not time enough after the fall rains for this variety to fill out. 25c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pounds or more, 10c per pound.

Ask for price on larger quantities.

Sacks extra at 25c each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jute, in addition to price of Seeds.





A FIELD OF COW PEAS

COW PEAS

Should be sown on every farm to renew the fertility of the soil and increase forage production that is eagerly sought by every animal on the farm.

COW PEAS—Have been grown in the Southern and Southeastern States for more than one hundred and fifty years; George Washington and Thomas Jefferson recommended them as a useful crop to planters and farmers. Ever since that time farmers of the Southern States have planted Cow Peas continuously to secure a valuable hay crop and at the same time renew the nitrogen in the soil of their land. Next to Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, Cow Peas have the ability to take air out of the atmosphere directly through the leaves of the plant and thence to the soil, in the form of nitrogen, by means of bacteria that work on the roots of the Cow Peas.

In heavy clay soils the root growth of Cow

In heavy clay soils the root growth of Cow Peas is not as extensive the first season, but if after the following crop is taken off the ground, Cow Peas are sown on the same land again a vast difference in character of the soil will be noticed the second year. The root growth of Cow Peas is the most extensive in sandy soils.

PREPARATION AND SOWING—Should not be planted until ground is warm—The Cow Pea requires a great deal of nourishment while growing, and if not obtained near the surface, will send its roots down until they reach it, hence it is advisable to plow deeply and thoroughly before sowing them.

them.

The vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow and before the first leaves begin to fail. As much foliage can be produced from Cow Peas in 80 days as Red Clover will yield in 8 months. They are well adapted for sowing as a catch crop. The ground should be well pulverized and level, as then not much soil will be mixed with the hay when cutting. They can be sown broadcast, or drilled 8 to 10 inches apart using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre; the thicker they are sown, the finer the hay will be. They should be sown thickly on rich land, and not so thickly on poor land. The Hay of Cow Peas is especially rich in that

most valuable of all nutritive food substance, protein.

Fertilizer Value

The Cow Pea has a power more than any other leguminous crop to extract nitrogen from the air and store it in the vines and roots, so that even when the crop is cut off the land is enriched and its condition improved. The roots extend into the soil about like clover and this furnishes a way for the rain and the atmosphere to penetrate.

WHIPPOORWILL—Very valuable kind, growth medium, producing large quantities of well-filled pods, which are very long. The plant makes excellent forage for catile and hogs. Pound 10c. Postage extra 5c pound. 100 pounds, market price.

NEW ERA—Is a dwarf variety, nearly a bluish mottled color. Peas smaller than the Speckled Whippoorwill. About 10 days ear-lier in maturing. Pound 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.

BLACKEYE—(Edible Peas)—The dry peas which are produced in large quantities, find a ready sale during the winter. Vines fur-nish excellent forage. Pound 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.

CLAY—A various colored Pea, similar in character to the Whippoorwill, but is of much taller growth, making larger yield of hay. Pound 10c. Postage extra at 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.

CANADA FIELD PEA—The foliage and habit of growth is quite similar to the Garden Peas. It is sometimes grown alone, but the most satisfactory results are secured by using with oats, rye or barley. It is a good feed, either green or dry, for cattle. Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. Pound 10c. Postage extra 5c per pound. 100 pounds, market price.

FIELD BEANS—Make excellent forage and hay. You will find Tepary, Improved Navy, Small Navy and Bayou varieties listed on page 6. Only small quantities are quoted on account of market price fluctuating. Ask us for quotations on large quantities. tities.

SUDAN GRASS

(Extracts taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 605.) CLIMATIC REQUIREMENTS OF SUDAN

GRASS

Sudan Grass, like other sorghums, does best in a warm climate. In favorable seasons, where the growing period is long, as many as four cuttings can be obtained in one year. As is the case with all other crops, in determining the regions of greatest importance climatic and soil conditions are linked with the acuteness of the need for such a crop. For example, in the present instance Sudan Grass promises to become of most importance throughout Texas, in western Oklahoma, western Kansas, western Nebraska, and central South Dakota.

It is likely that Sudan Grass will supersede the millets as catch crops in most of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, south of the southern boundary of New York, and north of Tennessee. The yield from one cutting in this region is not apt to exceed that of German millet, but if handled properly two cuttings can be obtained in many cases, and the quality of the hay is much superior to that of millet hay.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS

SOIL REQUIREMENTS

Sudan Grass is not at all exacting in its soil requirements. It does best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. Where the soil is quite sandy, however, the yield may be expected to be light. To do well, the ground must be fairly well drained.

CULTURE

Preparation of the Seed Bed
In seeding Sudan Grass a rather firm seed bed is best. Usually, when it is desired to drill the seed, the ground is plowed in the spring and harrowed down well, as for corn. A cool soil delays the germination of the seed; hence, spring plowing is preferable for the seed bed, because it assists in warming the soil

DATE OF SEEDING

It has been found best to seed Sudan Grass after the soil has become warm, about corn planting time or a little later. When sown in cold soil the result is usually a poor stand or slow growth for several months, so that in the end no advantage has accrued from the early seeding.

SUMMARY

(1). Sudan Grass is closely related to the cultivated sorghums and is thought by some to be the progenitor of this crop.

(2). It was obtained from Khartum, Su-

to be the progenit.

(2). It was obtained from Khaiten, dan, in 1909.

(3). In appearance it is similar to Johnson Grass, but it is somewhat more erect, taller, and has a broader leaf.

(4). It lacks entirely the underground rootstocks which make Johnson Grass a pest.

(5). Two or three cuttings can be obtained from it under favorable conditions.

(6). The yields vary from 1 to 8 tons of the conditions of the conditions.

cured hay per acre.

(7). Its seed habits are good, and large returns are now being secured from the seed

produced.
(8). It promises to fill a long-felt want for a hay grass in the South, and will likely replace millets as a catch crop in the Central and Eastern States.
(9). It does not do well in sections having a high altitude, because the nights are generally cool

generally cool.

(10). There seems to be a place for it in irrigated regions as a forage to mix with alfalfa hay.
(11). Chinch

(11). Chinch bugs and grasshoppers, among insects, and the redspot disease are

its greatest enemies.



One plant, more than 100 stems from one seed. Man 6 feet tall

Prices, postpaid: 1 pound lots, 25c; 5 pound lots for \$1.00; 10 pound lots for \$1.75. Please ask for price on larger quantities than 10 pounds.

(Continued on page 42)

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass gave a splendid demonstra-tion, in 1915, of its ability to produce an abundant forage or hay crop and at the same time afford plentiful pasturage on many farms in nearly every State of the

During the prolonged drouth of 1913 in the Southwestern States, Sudan Grass pro-duced more pasturage and larger forage or hay crops than any other member of the sorghum family.

We are firmly convinced that Sudan Grass is to become one of the principal forage and pasture crops of the United States.

Especially will Sudan Grass be grown by farmers and dairy-men in the States from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean and between the south line of Tennessee and the south line of New York.

Sudan Grass will produce between 5 and 8 tons of hay or forage per acre, and will also afford good pasture for several cows from the late summer until frost.

Experiments conducted by the Kansas and Oklahoma Agricultural Colleges demonstrate that larger yields of hay and more pasture will be secured if Sudan Grass seed is planted in rows 42 inches apart, at rates of 2 to 4

pounds to the acre, and then cultivate two

pounds to the acre, and the continued or three times. It will also be found profitable to disk wheat stubble and with grain drill sow Sudan Grass seed either in 8 inch or 16 inch rows, using between 10 and 20 pounds to the acre, depending on distance between

Sudan Grass is drouth resistant and will give fair yields under rather poor soil con-ditions, yet it will respond to more moisture and give increased yields on better types of

soil. Where the crop is planted in rows it should

Where the crop is planted in rows it should be cultivated the same as any other row crop, the main object being to maintain a soil mulch, destroy weed growth and aerate the soil. Under these conditions cultivation should continue after the first crop is harvested. This will conserve the moisture and stimulate Sudan Grass in its efforts to put forth a growth for the second crop.

The experience of farmers, with whom we are in correspondence, clearly shows the value of Sudan Grass as a hay to be fed to cows with aifalfa hay, the two blend nicely and form a balanced ration for milk production.

See page 41 for prices.

See page 41 for prices.

Production of Kafir, Milo Maize and Feterita

By H. M. Bainer, Agricultural Demonstrator Santa Fe System, Amarillo, Texas



WHITE MILO

Kafir, milo malze and feterita are drouth-resisting crops adapted to limited-rainfall sections, and are especially good in the Southwest. Practically everyone desires seed as well as fodder, and in order to se-cure this under adverse as well as favorable conditions, special culture should be given. On this account, I desire to discuss approved, methods by which seed production may be assured when conditions are unfavorable.

PREPARATION OF GROUND—Early deep fall plowing or listing is the best preparation. In listing, lay out rows across rather than up-and-down the slope. List rows at right angles to direction of prevailing winds, if possible, as ridges will tend to hold the snows. Single list deeply in the fall, and relist shallower at planting time. Following rains and snows, when sufficiently dry, between listing and planting time, harrow or cultivate to break the crusts and in the spring to kill weeds, or other vegetation. Harrowing will save moisture and is especially recommended for "tight" land. On "sandy" land cultivating is better than harrowing, for ridges, where there is danger or "blowing." Ground plowed deeply in the fall should be left rough enough to prevent blowing and to catch snows. Fall-plowed land should be planted in shallow furrows rather than on the surface. PREPARATION OF GROUND—Early deep

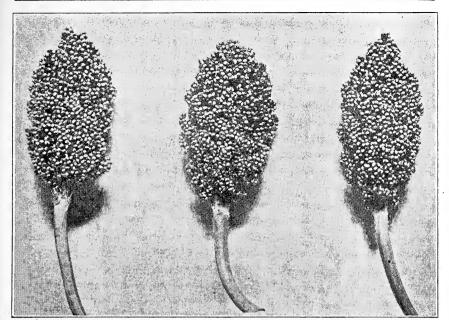
should be planted in shallow furrows rather than on the surface.

PURE SEED—During the past season, I looked carefully over the seed situation in Kansas and Oklahoma and found that there is great need for improvement. Comparatively little pure seed was found, the mixtures showing almost every imaginable cross. I found very early and very late varieties in the same row, some plants being tall, others short. Yields in fields investigated through use of pure seed, could have been increased from one-fourth to one-half.

STANDARD KAFIR—The common kafir of the Southwest may be considered "Standard." Mixtures and fallure to select for earliness, often cause this crop not to mature seed. Standard kafir will mature seed under ordinary Kansas and Oklahoma conditions, if pure seed is used. This variety cannot be excelled for heavy tonnages of fodder for slage.

DWARF KAFIR—Improved dwarf kafir is

DWARF KAFIR-Improved dwarf kafir is DWARF KAFIR—Improved dwarf kafr is rapidly finding a place where large seed production within a limited time is the feature most desired. Dwarf kafir will mature in three weeks' less time than the "standard" kafir. While dwarf kafir produces somewhat less fodder than the "standard" tesldom fails of seed production, growing sufficiently tall to be cut with a binder. Unless great care is exercised in selection of "standard" kafir, the dwarf variety will soon be generally adopted.



DWARF WHITE MILO

MILO MAIZE—Yellow dwarf milo maize has been generally adopted as best in most districts where grown. Yellow dwarf milo maize is early maturing, yields well and seldom fails to produce seed. Where moisture conditions are dependable, standard red milo maize is a desirable crop, growing taller than the dwarf, and is easier to harvest. Standard Yellow milo, under favorable conditions, will yield more than the dwarf yellow variety.

FETERITA—Demonstration has shown

yellow variety.

FETERITA—Demonstration has shown that feterita should be given a division of acreage in all districts where kafir and milo maize are grown. To insure a stand of feterita, do not plant until the land is thoroughly warmed, and above all, do not cover the seed as deeply as in the case of kafir and milo maize.

Asfir and milo maize.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO PLANT—The hurtful tendency in growing of kafir, milo maize and feterita is towards planting too much seed. What the average farmer considers a good stand, is one that is too thick for seed production when rainfall is below normal. Planting should be sufficiently thin to insure seed production when the rainfall is short, the seeding being done for poor rather than for good years. One pound of pure seed properly distributed, is sufficient for an acre. If more than a pound of seed is planted, and all of it grows, it should be thinned, if seed production is the object. One of the most successful cooperating farmers under instruction of the Santa Fe Agricultural Department in Northwestern Oklahoma, during 1914, secured an excellent stand of kafir by planting fifteen pounds of pure seed on twenty-five acres.

KIND OF SEED TO USE—The best seed

pounds of pure seed on twenty-five acres.

KIND OF SEED TO USE—The best seed is none too good for planting, and a few cents additional per bushel will frequently make a difference of several hundred bushels in the total yield of the crop. Whenever possible, buy seed in the head, as threshed grain is often so cracked as to injure its germinating qualities, and there is greater danger of heating, than if allowed to re-

main in the head until about planting time. The ideal method for securing seed is to hand-pick it in the field in early fall when pure heads of desirable type should be chosen. Heads thus selected should be stored in gunny sacks in a dry place over winter. At planting time, these heads should be hand threshed and cleaned, thus insuring the right kind of seed of high germinating power.

White Milo

Considering the ability of White Milo to throw out suckers from the main seed plant, we believe our customers will secure heavier yields of grain if they will not plant the seed very close in the row. The rows should be at least 3½ feet apart and we would prefer 4 feet.

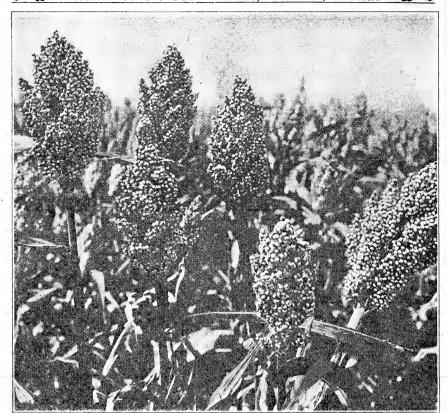
Be sure the ground is warm before you plant the seed. The nature of White Milo seed demands well cultivated, warm soil in order that it may make its development without a setback caused by cold nights

without a setback caused by cold nights or cold ground.
White Milo is a very heavy yielder. Grows 4 to 5½ feet high. White Milo is a non-saccharine belonging to the durra family. It has the ability to send out a number of suckers from the main stalk, each forming a head of grain. The kernels of White Milo are soft and make excellent feed for all kinds of animals and fowls and may be fed whole or ground. White Milo should be cultivated and harvested the same as kafir, except the rows should be 3½ to 4 feet apart and the grain planted at least 18 inches apart in the rows. 3 to 5 pounds of White Milo is sufficient to plant one acre.

PRICE—20c per pound, postpaid. At pur-

PRICE—20c per pound, postpaid. At purchaser's expense—10 pound lots, 8c per pound; 25 pound lots, 4c per pound; 50 pound lots, 8z.6c. Sacks extra at 25c each for cotton seamless or 15c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

(Continued on page 44.)



A FIELD OF FETERITA

MILO

DWARF STRAIGHT-NECK YELLOW MILO—This is a heavy yielding variety of Milo; 90 per cent of the heads grow erect instead of bended. This seed was grown during the season of 1915 and the seed used in planting this field had been carefully selected for three years; only straight-neck plants being saved for seed. The stalks grow 3½ to 4 feet high. Seed heads often weigh plants being saved for seed. The stalks grow 3½ to 4 feet high. Seed heads often weigh ¾ pound when ripe. On account of its branching habit, it should be planted in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, and 1 to 1½ feet apart in the row. Milo should be planted about the middle of May; cultivate the same

as kair.
PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25 pound lots 5c per pound,
50 pound lots 4c per pound, 100 pound lots \$3.50.

\$3.50.

Sacks extra on 25 pound lots or more at 25c each for cotton seamless or 15c each for heavy jutes and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

DWARF CROOK-NECK YELLOW MILO—Ar improvement on the old variety of Milo:

DWARF CROOK-NECK YELLOW MILO—An improvement on the old variety of Milo; grows 4 to 5 feet high, while the old variety grew 8 to 10 feet high. The Dwarf Crook-neck Milo is very similar to the Dwarf Straight-neck Milo, the seeds having same appearance and feeding value.

PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots 4c per pound, 50-pound lots 3c per pound, 100-pound lots \$2.50. Sacks extra on 25-pound lots or more at 25c each for cotton seamless or 15c each for heavy jutes and will contain 150 pounds when filled.

BROOM CORN

We are agents for The J. S. Ashbrook Company, and will distribute their crop of Broom Corn Seed. The

It has been demonstrated, we believe, to the grower's entire satisfaction, that Broom Corn is one of the best crops for him to plant every year, and if he has not planted **Pure Illinois Seed** he has had instances brought to his notice of his neighbors who planted **Pure Seed** and harvested a larger crop of better quality than himself.

PRICES—¼ bushel, 12 pounds, \$1.75, sacked, ½ bushel, 24 pounds, \$3.00, sacked, 1 bushel 48 pounds, \$5.25, sacked, 2 bushels or more at \$5.00 per bushel of 48 pounds, sacked.

All seed is sacked 2 bushels in each sack, and it will be necessary to charge the above additional prices where less than sack quantity is purchased.

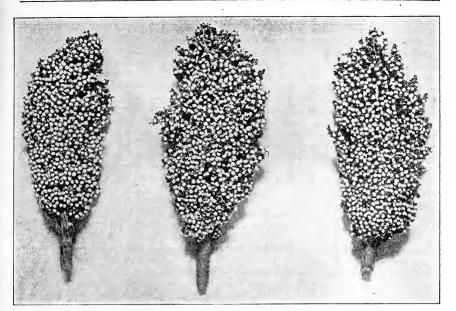
Remember, transportation charge on Broom Corn Seed (by freight) is paid by us to Kansas and Oklahoma railroad stations.

For delivery in Texas, add 10c for 1/2 bushel, 20c for 1/2 bushel, 25c for 1 bushel.

For delivery in New Mexico and Colorado, add 25c for ¼ bushel, 35c for ½ bushel, 45c for 1 bushel.

Growers in other states wanting to pur-chase Broom Corn, please write for delivered prices.

Book on How to Grow Broom Corn Free



FETERITA

FETERITA

This sorghum was first introduced into the United States from Alexandria, Egypt, November, 1906, and was later secured from Sudan, where it is commonly grown under the name Feterita.

Feterita is an early-maturing sorghum of considerable promise both for grain and forage. It has rather slender stems 5 to 7 feet high, which are semi-juicy and slightly sweet before ripening and only fairly leafy. The stems are of irregular height, owing to its stooling and branching habit, which also results in some unevenness in maturity.

It resembles milo in habit except that the heads grow erect and seeds are larger and softer as well as bluish white. The seed tends to shatter if allowed to stand in the field until overripe.

It is a week earlier than Dwarf Milo and about three weeks earlier than Blackhull Kafir. In drought resistance it compares favorably with any sorghum. Yields of 30 to 50 bushels per acre may be expected under ordinary conditions in the kafir and milo region.

PLANTING—Feterita should be planted about the same time as other sorghums, perhaps three or four weeks later than Indian corn. It is not well to plant too early, while the ground is cold, since feterita is naturally a warm-weather plant, and owing to the softness of the seed there is apt to be considerable loss through decay before germinating.

Feterita should be planted in rows about 42 to 48 inches apart, when 1 to 3 pounds of seed per acre will be required.

CULTIVATION—Feterita should be cultivated much the same as Indian corn. It may be given two or three harrowings while the plants are small, and as soon as sufficient

growth is made the crop should be given a fairly deep and thorough cultivation. Two or three subsequent and shallower cultivations are desirable. Late cultivations must be shallow to avoid breaking the surface-feeding roots.

HARVESTING—For combined utilization as forage and grain the crop should be cut in the late dough stage. When planted in rows, the crop can best be handled with a corn harvester and put in shocks of 20 to 30 undles each. If these shocks are allowed to stand for some time before being headed it will allow more complete maturity of the heads arising from the stools. Where the crop is intended solely for grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully mature; but it must not be left until all the heads are fully ripe, else considerable seed may be lost through shattering. Should the crop go down on account of a storm before it is harvested it can be utilized by pasturing with hogs or cattle.

FEEDING—The forage value of Feterita is about equal to that of milo. For strictly forage purposes it is perhaps excelled by both the kafir and the sweet sorghums. The heavy production of grain, however, makes it effective when fed in the bundle, heads and all, to work horses or stock cattle. For fattening cattle or sheep it can also be fed in this manner with good results. It is not as valuable for dairy cows as for the above classes of stock. For use as silage it will be found equal to any of the sorghums. As a grain it will probably rank along with the Kafirs and Milos. The addition of a small amount of cottonseed meal or other concentrate high in fat will greatly increase its effectiveness as a flesh producer.

PRICE—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots and over 4c per pound, 100-pound lots and over \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Sacks extra on 25-pound lots or more 25c each for cotton seamless or 15c each for heavy jutes and will contain 150 pounds when filled.



A FIELD OF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR

KAFIR

Kafir belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums; the plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth. It will produce a large crop of grain, and the fodder is superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. It makes excellent fodder either green or cured, being rittle and tender, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. Kafir is, in the opinion of many farmers, superior to corn for ensilage. For ensilage Kafir should be cut just as the grain begins to harden after leaving the dough stage, thereby securing all the feeding value of the grain and fodder.

For grain crop the seed should be planted

For grain crop the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require 1 to 3 pounds per acre, For fodder 1 to 2 bushels should be sown, and the crop cut for hay when the seed is in the dough.

DWARF BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR—Is the result of careful selection extending over a number of years, and which has produced a type of uniform dwarf growth. The plants range from 3½ to 5 feet in height, depending somewhat on quality and condition of the soil and weather conditions. The heads are uniformly larger and of better shape than the older types of White Kafir.

We realize the importance of selling good qualities of Kafir. Our Dwarf Blackhull White Kafir will produce a crop in a less number of days than the ordinary types of Kafir which are now being grown in Kansas and Oklahoma. It will also produce a larger crop of grain which is especially desirable in many districts in the central and southwestern part of the United States.

PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots 4c per pound, 50-pound lots 3c per pound, 100-pound lots \$2.50.

WHITE KAFIR—The stalks grow from 4 to 7 feet high, making a straight upright plant. On account of irregular growth of plant and head it is not quite as valuable for grain crop as the Dwarf Blackhull type.

PRICES—15c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots 3c per pound, 50-pound lots 2c per pound, 100-pound lots \$1.50.

RED KAFIR—The growth is taller than the white, stalks are more slender, and julcy. The heads are long, compact and grow erect, frequently measuring 1½ to 2 feet. The seed is red, somewhat smaller than that of the white; hard and brittle. Produces a good yield on poor land. Ripens a few days earlier than the white variety.

PRICES—20c per pound postpaid. At purchaser's expense—25-pound lots 4c per pound; 50-pound lots 3c per pound; 100-pound lots \$2.50.

African Kafir

African kafir matures in about 25 days less time than Kafir which was planted from native seed. Owing to the limited quantity of seed available, we found it necessary to pay more for this seed than for Kafir grown from native seed, and it is necessary for us to ask a higher price. 20c per pound postpaid, 10-pound lots 8c per pound postpaid, 10-pound lots 9c. per pound lots or more 5c per pound, 100-pound lots \$3.00.

Cane or Sorghum

Sorghum as a hay crop can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop than any other forage plant. It will yield many tons per acre, which when properly cured makes an excellent feed for cattle and horses. If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; broadcast 1½ to 3 bushels per acre; if in drills 1 to 2 bushels will be required. Cut when the seed is in the dough. When sown as a crop for seed, sow in drills 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

RED TOP or SUMAC CANE SEED is smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, small stalks, plenty of foliage. Pound, 15c. Postpaid.

EARLY AMBER—It is the earliest variety; rich in sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Pound 15c. Postpaid.

EARLY ORANGE-Ten days later than Early Amber, of strong, even growth; popular in the "Corn Belt." Pound 15c. Post-

Write for price on larger quantities.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The foliage of this plant resembles Rutabaga tops and is especially valuable for pasturing hogs during the summer months. Also for sheep pasture during the fall months; it is advisable to sow at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks, thus securing pasture throughout the summer and fall months. The seed may be sown at any time from early spring until end of August. Sow 5 to 7 pounds to acre broadcast and harrow lightly. Pound, 20c, Postpaid. Ask for quantity price.

Sand Vetch

Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch succeeds and produces good crops on poor, sandy soil as well as on good land; grown to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green late into the winter. Can be sown in the spring mixed with Oats or Barley, or during August or September with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants. Every farm should have at least a small field of it. Sow 25 or 30 pounds to the acre, with ½ bushel Rye, or 1 bushel Barley or Oats. Pound 30e, Postpaid. Ask for price in quantity. quantity.

GRASS SEEDS

As prices on Grass Seeds fluctuate, we are unable to name firm prices in this book. Shall appreciate your inquiries which will receive prompt attention. Please mention quantity and variety on which you desire quotations.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Grows two to three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest and most nutritious and productive grasses. Is especially suitable for permanent pastures; thrives well in any soil, but to best advantage on a moist soil. Makes good hay. It succeeds well even on poor soil, as its roots penetrate the earth ten to twelve inches. It is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather. It is one of the hardiest of the grasses; yields an abundant crop of seed. Is deserving of more attention than it has received. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound 20c, by mail 25c.

Orchard Grass

This grass stands the drought, and grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground; produces large crops of hay and affords excellent pasture for stock. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Pound 20c, by mail 25c.

Bermuda Grass

Very fine for binding loose and dry soils. The habits of this grass is to set roots at each joint that touches the ground, thereby forming a complete sod. Furnishes excellent pasture. Is decidedly a summer grass, as it does not start off until ground is thoroughly warm in the spring, and turns to a bluff color after killing frost in the fall. We believe this grass will help solve the pasture question during the hot dry summer months. Sow during May, June or July. Also valuable in some sections as a lawn grass. Sow 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. Pound 75c, postpaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns 100 to 140 pounds per acre. Pound 25c, by mail 30c.

Timothy

As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably not surpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c, by mail 25c.

Red Top

It is a valuable addition to sow with other grasses, Alfalfa or Clover to form a close sod. For pasturing sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 25c, by mail 30c.

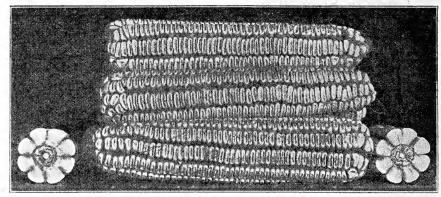
Bromus Inermis

Makes a quick strong growth, providing good pasturage. It sprouts out into fresh growth very quickly after being mown. It is a good grass for hot, dry regions and dry soil. 14 pounds to the bushel. Sow 20 to 30 pounds to the acre. Pound 20c, by mail

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also one of the best lawn grasses for the central part of the United States. Sow 60 pounds to the acre for pasture; 100 to 140 pounds to the acre for lawn. 25c per pound, by mail 30c per pound. 25 pounds or more 20c per pound, by freight or express.





HICKORY KING

SEED CORN

The one subject troubling the farmer at the present time, is early grain feed; it is the first thing you think of when you get up in the morning, what you think of all day and the last thing at night, is how to produce corn or other grain for feed purposes at the earliest possible moment so as to stop the purchase of these grains for your stock. Corn is your main crop, and the one that you are most interested in, and consequently you want to get the varieties that will yield the most and produce matured corn the earliest,

If you want something that will produce corn earlier than anything else, and earlier than any corn has ever produced for you before, use the Flint varieties.

In planting Flint corn, figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than other varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season when you want early feed.

If you can make two selections (and give us permission to ship second choice), it will probably save delay in filling your order.

Sacks cost extra at 25c each for cotton seamless or 15c each for heavy jutes, and will contain 21/2 bushels shelled corn when filled.

EXTRA EARLY FLINT

LONGFELLOW FLINT-A prolific early 8-rowed corn; ears cylindrical, 10 to 15 inches long, well filled with large, broad kernels; color rich glossy yellow. Average height of stalks, 7½ feet; ears set on the stalks about 3 feet from the ground. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

SMUT NOSE FLINT—An early 8-rowed yellow flint corn, blazed with red at end of yellow hint corn, blazed with red at end of ear. Ears are large and round, average 10 inches long. On account of the earliness of this variety it is a great favorite in many localities. Stalks 7½ feet; ears set on the stalks about 3 feet from the ground. Shelled, \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

SANFORD'S EARLY WHITE This standard variety is considered the best fint corn on the market. The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches long, and handsome shape, flinty white color. Plants of sturdy, vigorous growth; leaves are very broad and succulent, and it is therefore of great value for fodder and ensilage, as well as for a grain crop. Stalks usually produce 2 or 3 long ears. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

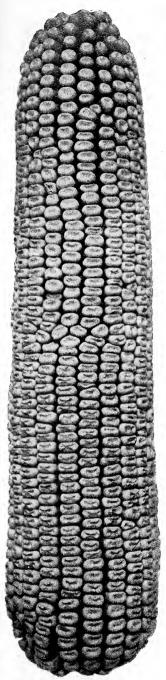
SQUAW CORN—The well-known old-fash-ioned blue and white flint Squaw Corn. One of the earliest corns, excellent for early feed, also ensilage. Stalks usually produce two ears of well-filled, good quality Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

BRAZILIAN \mathbf{or} STOOLING CORN—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks; each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful inches in length, color beautiful It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder and shelled corn than common It contains a much larger quantity of corn. It contains a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a finer flour, that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as that made of wheat flour; also used largely for roasting ears. Flant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Three pounds will plant one acre. Shelled, 15c pound postpaid; \$2.75 per bushel of 56 pounds; ½ bushel, 75c.

Sweet Corn and Pop Corn are listed on pages 13 and 14. Every farmer should plant some of these corns for early feed as well as for eating purposes.

Sacks Extra at 25c Each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jutes, in Addition to Price





Yellow Varieties

MINNESOTA NO. 13—(90 days)—This corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College, near Minneapolis, Minn., and has given general satisfaction throughout the northern states. Growers in the vicinity of Wichita report excellent results during 1915. Minnesota No. 13 is extremely early and a heavy yielder. Don't overlook including this variety in your order for corn this season. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

LONGFELLOW DENT—(90 days)—Most extra early sorts are too "nubbiny," but this new variety is of unusual length, the ears ranging 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with small yellow kernels. Its peculiar shape, which is different from any other variety, suggests its name. This corn is a sure cropper and heavy yielder. Stalks are of medium height, strong and not easily blown down. Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

EARLY MURDOCK—(90 days)—A pure yellow, heavy yielding Yellow Dent variety, which matures in 85 to 90 days, and during the past few years has come prominently to the front as one of the best early corns. It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the deep-kerneled varieties. Early Murdock has stout stiff stalks which stand well in storms, growing 6 to 8 feet high. The ears, solidly and deeply set with broad, even kernels, and averaging over 8 inches in length, are very uniform in size and shape, and are handsome in appearance. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—(90 days)—A dependable early Yellow Dent corn. Ears 8 to 10 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. Kernels closely set, above medium size, long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. Cob very small and red. Stalks 6 to 8 feet high. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 poweds. PRIDE OF THE NORTH-(90 56 pounds.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER—(100 days)—A large early, yellow corn, ears range from 8½ to 11 inches long and from 6 to 7 inches in circumference and weigh from 12 to 16 ounces. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, kernels deep and of golden-yellow. Stalks about 8 feet high and furnish large quantities of excellent fodder. A very desirable variety for early planting. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

GOLD MINE—(100 days)—Combines the good qualities of all the Yellow Dent varieties. One of its special features is its long kernels, combined with a cob of medium size, make it a very heavy yielding sort. Of excelent appearance both on the cob and shelled. The grains are of a bright yellow color. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—(110 days)—Ears average 9 to 10 inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, from 6 to 7½ inches in circumference, contains 16 to 22 rows and are remarkably uniform in size and shape. Kernels lightlyellow, deeply dented and well placed on a small red cob. A heavy yielder with small percentage of nubbins. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—(110 days)—The ears are cylindrical in form; tapering slightly, well filled from butt to tip with 10 to 16 straight rows of bright, golden-yellow kernels; remarkable in size, quite deep and almost as wide as they are deep, well set on a red cob. The ears average 9 to 11 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

YELLOW DENT—(100 days)—The stalks range from 7 to 9 feet in height, well supplied with foliage. One of the earliest yellow dent varieties; the ears average 7 to 10 inches long, 7 to 7½ inches in circumference and contain 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels of orange-yellow color set on a small red cob. Shelled, \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds.

HILDRETH'S YELLOW DENT—(120 days)—A large growing, medium late maturing variety of light-yellow corn. Ears quite uniform in size and shape, almost cylindrical, range from 10 to 12 inches in length, from 7 to 8 inches in circumference. Contain 18 to 24 rows of remarkably deep light-yellow, deeply indented kernels of medium size well set on a medium size cob, with small to medium shank. Stalks range from 8 to 10 feet in height with abundant foliage. This is one of the best varieties for main crop planting in the southwest. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

YELLOW DENT

SEED CORN

WISCONSIN NO. 7—(90 days)—In earliness is equal to any corn. Ears very uniform in size and shape. Stalks average 7 to 8 feet high and set on stalks about 2½ feet from the ground. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds. KING—(30 days)—Is a white variety of

White Varieties

to any corn. Ears very uniform in size and shape. Stalks average 7 to 8 feet high and set on stalks about 2½ feet from the ground. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56 pounds.

HICKORY KING—(90 days)—Is a white variety of field corn which has the largest grains with smallest cob of any corn in existence. The grains are so large and cob so extremely small that when the ear is broken in two pieces a single grain will cover completely the cob section. This corn is of vigorous habits, is a splendid and sure cropper, is especially well suited to light or thin soils. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(100 days)—The stalks grow from 11 to 15 feet high, with considerable follage on upper half of stalk. The stalk is very heavy, to the ears, which usually grow about 4 feet below the tassel; fully two-thirds of the stalks will produce 2 ears each. The ears average 7 to 11 inches in length, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, with deep, thick, white kernels, closely set on small white cob. Should not be planted before the 5th of June in this latitude. Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

SILVER MINE—(100 days)—Distinct in every way with many superior characteristics. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. The ears are even in shape, of uniform size, measuring from 8 to 12 inches in length and about 7 inches in circumference and contains 18 rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob; 70 pounds in the ear will frequently shell 60 pounds of clean corn. Shelled, \$2.00 per bushel of 56 pounds.

WHITE WONDER—Is considered king of the white varieties in the southwest. Stalks grow from 10 to 13 feet high and exceedingly thick; short and heavy joints and moderately thick from ear to tassel, which enables it to withstand heavy winds. Has broad, deep, white kernels set on a medium size white cob; ears range from 8½ to 11½ inches long. The foliage is abundant and the leaves are thick and broad, and start while the corn is young, which gives an unusual amount of moisture. Makes excellent fod

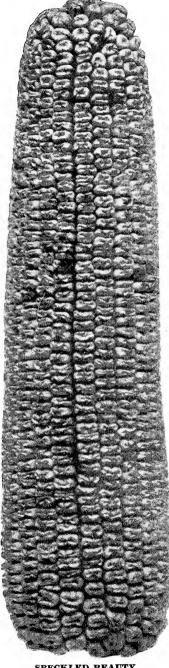
Mixed Dent Varieties

BLUE AND WHITE—(90 days)—The farmers on the western plains have been able to grow this corn when other varieties have failed to produce a crop. The ears will range from 7½ to 10 inches long and measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference. The kernels are medium deep and as indicated by the name are blue purplish and white. Shelled, \$2.50 per bushel of 56

purpus and write. Shelled, \$2.00 per busnet of 56 pounds.

SPECKLED BEAUTY—(120 days)—The color is speckled red and yellow, sometimes a red ear, and frequently a yellow one. The breeding has produced uniformly large cylindrical ear, well filled at the butt and tip. The ears range 9 to 11 inches long, and 7½ to 8 inches in circumference. Each ear has 16 to 20 rows of broad, deep, thick kernels. The kernels are set of red cob of medium size with rather large shant. The stalks range 9 to 12 feet high, are rather heavy, furnishing abundant foliage for fodder. Hot winds and drouth do not effect it as seriously as some other varieties. Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.

BLOODY BUTCHER—(120 days)—The ears taper slightly, well formed, average 9 to 11 inches long, 7½ to 8 inches in circumference; beautiful dark red kernels, capped slightly with yellow, of large size and deep, set close on a red cob of medium to large size, with a well developed ear shank. A good drouth resister. Shelled, \$2.25 per bushel of 56 pounds.



SPECKLED BEAUTY

🕯 🟎 Acorn Brand Seeds Will Please You 🛶

Millet Seed

GERMAN—This is a favorite variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months. 50 pounds to the bushel. Sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Pound 15c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds ask for price.

COMMON MILLET—Annual grass. Relished by all kinds of stock. Makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to acre. Pound 15c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds, ask for price.

SIBERIAN—Very productive forage plant; two weeks ahead of the large German, has finer hay. Requires much less seed to plant an acre. Pound 15c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds, ask for price.

JAPANESE MILLET or "BILLION DOL-LAR GRASS"—It is of recent introduction and great claims are made of its value as a forage plant. Pound 15c, postpaid. Per 100 pounds, ask for price.

PEARL MILLET or PENCILARIA—Sow in drills 4 feet apart and cultivate like corn. The plants attain the height of 8 to 10 feet with slender stalks and long, slender bladed leaves. Pound 30c, postpaid.

Flax

Is a profitable crop in some parts of Kansas. Sow ¾ bushel to the acre. Market price variable. Write us for quotations.

Sunflower Seed

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Very large heads. Often 15 to 20 inches in diameter, high feeding value for poultry, as it is cheaply grown and an excellent food to increase egg production. It is being more generally planted where its feeding value is understood. Can be sown any time from early spring until July. Plant 3 pounds of seed per acre in drills the same as corn. Pound 15c, postpaid.

Winter Emmer

The most promising feeding grain for the Western States that has been tried since the introduction of Kafir Corn. It is drought resistant, and will make a crop in a wet season. The grain is especially valuable for

cattle and horses. Market price variable. Write for prices.

Buckwheat

JAPANESE—This variety has been grown here with good results. It is early and very productive; the kernels are larger than any other variety of Buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color. Sow ½ bushel seed to the acre. Pound 15c, postpaid. Price variable. Write for quantity prices,

SILVER HULLED—An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety. It blooms longer, matures sconer, and yields double the amount per acre. Husks thinner, corners less prominent and seeds of a beautiful light-gray color. Flour made of this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Thirty to fifty pounds to an acre. Pound 15c, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Barley

MANSURY—It is an early six-rowed variety with strong, bright straw. Bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain; ripens medium early. Sow two bushels to the acre. Market price variable.

Seed Oats

RED TEXAS—Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper; makes a very heavy grain. Will quote prices upon receipt of inquiry.

Seed Rye

We will be pleased to quite prices during months of July and August.

Winter Wheat

We will have a choice lot of seed wheat to offer during the autumn months. Varieties we will offer are all first-class.

The price of farm seeds fluctuates during the season—will quote prices on receipt of inquiry.

TREE SEEDS

We carry a few varieties of Tree Seeds in stock. Prices on small quantities are listed herein. Should you require a quantity of 20 pounds or more of one variety, please write for special prices. Cultural directions will be furnished without cost, upon request.

HARDY CATALPA—It is exceedingly rapid in growth. Its adaptation to almost all soils and situations, its wide range of latitude extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its great success on the Western prairies, and the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted, its strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects, the value of its timber, the imperishable nature of the wood, and its use for posts and other purposes, all point to the Catalpa Speciosa as the tree to plant. 1/2 ounce 10c, ounce 15c; pound \$1.50, postpaid.

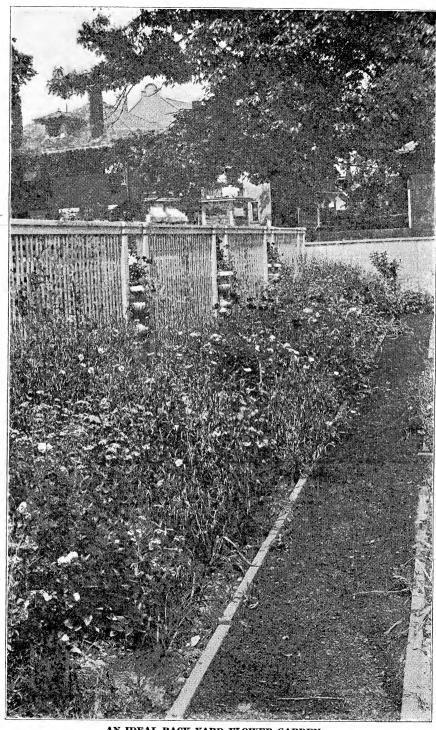
BLACK LOCUST—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard, durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in the West and Southwest. Ounce 10c, pound 50c, postpaid.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. If kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The tree makes good fence posts after five years' growth. ½ pounds 10c, ounce 20c, pound \$2.50, postpaid.

OSAGE ORANGE—A native of Texas but has been generally introduced over the country, from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. Ounce 10c, pound 60c, post-

et () = () () () () ()

Sacks extra at 25c each for Cotton Seamless or 15c for Heavy Jutes, in addition to price of Seeds.



AN IDEAL BACK-YARD FLOWER GARDEN

By a few flowers is a forbidding abode transformed into a bower of loveliness, fragrance and beauty.

FLOWER SEEDS

Most everyone makes a small garden. A vegetable garden is considered a necessity, because vegetables supply food for the body. But what about a small Flower Garden? Flowers supply food for the soul. Is the soul worthy of development? You will find a number of different varieties of Flowers listed in this book, which are easily grown and require but little care. By reading the Cultural Directions given below, you will experience little difficulty in growing flowers. We are listing only those varieties of Flowers suitable for the Central West and Southwest. They will, however, produce beautiful flowers in other parts of the world.

CULTURE

A common mistake in sowing Flower seeds is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to a depth of the thickness of the seed.

Make the soil rich and fine and soft and deep, just as you would for radishes or onions. There are some plants for which the soil can be made too rich, of course, but most persons do not err in this direction. The finer and more broken down the manure the better. Spade it in. Mix it thoroughly with the soil. If the soil is clay-like, see that fine manure is thoroughly mixed with the surface layer to prevent "baking."

We are convinced that many of the failures with flower seeds are due to lack of proper conditions; and while it would be impossible in the space at our disposal in this catalogue to give explicit directions for each and every variety which we offer, we feel sure that if the general directions given on this and the following pages are followed that success will be the rule.

For all flower seeds which should be started indoors, and this includes many of our best and brightest summer flowers, such as Heliotrope, Celosia, Lobelia, Salvia, Vinca, Verbena, etc., the best plan is to sow in pots or boxes (about 2 inches deep), which should be filled to the depth of an inch with gravel, coal-ashes, or any other rough material that will furnish perfect drainage. The upper inch should be nicely sifted soil, composed, if possible, of about one-third each sand, leaf mould and light garden loam. Press firm and evenly, and water thoroughly the day before sowing. Sow the seeds thinly over the surface, covering about one-eighth of an inch and pressing firmly; cover with a pane of glass or one or two thicknesses of newspaper, to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the moisture, and keep in a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees. Water carefully seeded.

The importance of uniform attention to this detail is one that can be learned only by experience and observation. To omit a single watering or too frequent, indiscriminate watering, usually leads to failure. Remove the glass or covering after the seeds have germinated, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be transplanted into similarly prepared boxes an inch apart each way, or put into small pots and kept in same until time to plant

out in the open ground. At all times they should have an abundance of air; otherwise the young seedlings are liable to "damp off" or decay.

For most of the ordinary annual flowers, such as Sweet Alyssum, Calliopsis, Calendula, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, etc., the simplest method is to sow directly out of doors when danger of frost is past in the space where they are intended to flower. The ground should be dug and raked fine on the surface, sowing the seeds evenly and thinly, either in lines or beds, covering not over four times their size, and firming not over four times their size, and firming not over four times their size, and firming not othickly, as most of them are likely to do, thin out so that the plants will stand from 4 to 12 inches apart, according to the variety. This plan is also adapted to many varieties usually started indoors, including Asters, Verbenas, Celosias, Stocks, Salvia, etc., but as a rule their germination is more certain under glass, and as they begin to flower so much earlier when started indoors, the extra trouble is well repaid for by their increased blooming period.

Annual plants are those that you must sow every year. The staid perennials should be planted for the main and permanent effects of a garden, but we could no more do without annuals than we could do without the spices and the condiments at the table. They are flowers of a season. Most people like flowers of a season.

Some of the perennials and biennials can be treated as annuals if they are started very early indoors. A number of the very late-flowering annuals should also be started indoors for best success in the northera states, as, for example, the Moonflowers and the tall-growing kinds of Cosmos.

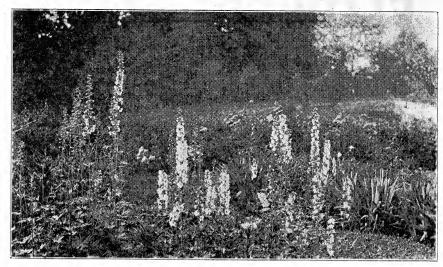
Before one sets out to grow these or any other plants, he must make for himself an ideal. Will he grow for a garden effect, or for specimen plants or specimen blossoms? If for specimens, then each plant must have plenty of room and receive particular individual care. If for garden effect, then set to it that the entire space is solidly covered, and that you have a continuous blaze of color. Usually the specimen plants would best be grown in a side garden, as vegetables are, where they can be tilled, trained and severally cared for.

Watering is an exacting labor, and yet half of it is usually unnecessary. The reasons why it is unnecessary are two. The soil is so shallowly prepared that the roots do not strike deep enough; we waste the moisture by allowing the soil to become

(Continued on page 54.)

Verily, a fifty-cent flower garden is more beautiful to behold than the fifty-dollar imitation on thy good dame's bonnet.





AN OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER GARDEN OF LARKSPUR AND OTHER PERENNIALS

hard, thereby setting up capillary connection with the atmosphere and letting the water escape. See how moist the soil is in spring. Mulch it so that the water will not evaporate. Mulch it with a garden rake by keeping the soil loose and dry on top. This loose dry soil is the mulch. There will be moisture underneath.

Save water rather than add it. Then when you do have to water the plants go at it as if you meant it. Wet the soil clear through. Wet it at dusk or in cloudy weather. Before the hot sun strikes it renew your mulch, or supply a mulch of fine litter

More plants are spoiled by sprinkling than by drought. Bear in mind that watering is only a special practice—the general practice is to so fit and maintain the ground that the plants will not need watering.

The less your space the fewer the kinds you should plant. Have enough of each kind to be worth while and the effort. It is more trouble to raise one plant than a dozen.

It is usually best not to try to make formal "designs" with annuals. Such designs are special things, anyway, and should be used sparingly and be made only by persons who are skilled in such work. A poor or unsuccessful design is the sorriest failure a garden can have.

The proper way to plant a lawn with shrubs and flowers

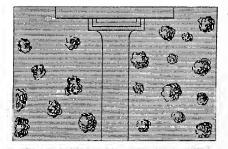
For bold mass-displays of color in the rear parts of the grounds or along the borders, some of the coarser species are desirable. Our favorites for such use are: Sunflower and Castor Bean for the back rows; Zinnias for bright effects in the scarlets and Illacs; African Marigolds for brilliant yellows; Nicotianas for whites. Unfortunately, we have no robust-growing annuals with good blues. Some of the Larkspurs are perhaps the nearest approach to it.

For lower-growing and less gross mass-displays, the following are good: California Popies for oranges and yellows; Sweet Sul-tans for purples, whites and pale yellows; Petunias for purples, violets and whites; Larkspurs for blues and violets; Bachelor's Buttons (or Cornflowers) for blues; Callopsis or Coreopsis and Calendulas for yellow; Gaillardias for red-yellows; China Asters for many colors many colors.

ANNUALS—These attain full growth flow-er, form seed, and die the first year.

BIENNIALS—These grow from seed the first year, bloom and die the next, though some varieties bloom the first year if sown early.

PERENNIALS—These last for several years blooming annually after the first season, though some varieties bloom the first year if sown early. severa.



The improper way, also making it d to mow the lawn to advantage also making it difficult

STANDARD VARIETIES IN FLOWER SEEDS

ABRONTA

UMBELLATA GRANDIFLORA -Annual 6 in. Very pretty trailing Sand Verbena, with numerous clusters of sweet scentrosy-lilac flowers. Does well in poor. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

ACHILLEA

385. THE PEARL—Perennial 3 ft. From spring until frost covered with heads of purest white flowers; very double. Useful for cut flowers. Sow seeds early. Packet, 10c.

ACONITUM

386. NAPELLUS—(Monkshood.) Perennial 3 ft. Long spikes of curiously shaped blue flowers. Plant in shrubbery or shady places of the garden. Seeds germinate slowly. 1/4 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

ACROLINIUM

ROSEUM—Annual. 2 ft. A pretty 387. ROSEUM—Annual. 2 ft. A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose with yellow center, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Packet, 5c.

ADENOPHORA

POTANINII-Perennial 18 in. Light blue bell-shaped flowers produced on slender spikes in July and August. Packet, 10c.

ADLUMIA

389. CIRRHOSA—Perennial Vine 15 ft. Known as the Allegheny Vine. The feathery foliage is like the Maidenhair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, delicate rose-pink and white and cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc., it is very desirable. Packet, 10c.

ADONIS

390. AESTIVALIS—(Flos Adonis.) Annual 1 ft. Pretty little plant with feathery fresh green foliage, dotted with innumerable small red flowers. Ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

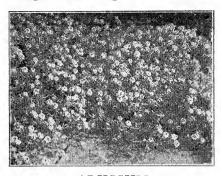
AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

Annual. One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, drying the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming flowers.

391. PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE—6 in. This is the prettiest of the dwarf Ageratums. It grows in dense bushy plants covered with lovely sky blue flowers with white centers. Packet, 10c.

392. MEXICANUM COERULEUM—1½ ft. Blue. ¼ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

393. SWANLEY BLUE MEXICANUM-Dwarf, blue. ¼ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.



ALYSSUM

ALYSSUM

394. BENTHAMI MARITIMUM, SWEET
ALYSSUM—This is one of the finest annuals
we have and is beloved by many on account
of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly
fragrant. It begins to bloom early in the
season, and blooms until frost. Cut back
after the first flowers fade and others will
come again. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy
grower and should be cultivated by every
one who wants an all around good plant.
Sow the seeds wherever the plants are to
remain. If too thick, thin out. To prevent
sowing too thickly, mix the seed with sand
before sowing. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

395. LITTLE GEM—6 inches, erect habit

before sowing. ½2 ounce, lot; pucket, oc. 395. LITTLE GEM—6 inches, erect habit of growth. This really should be called "Snow-White Carpet plant," for the plants, which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow-white blossoms, they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliantly-foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil, and given sufficient room to develop their full heautv.

CAUDATUS—(Love Lies Bleeding) Blood-red, drooping. Packet 5c. 396. 3 feet.

397. CURENTUS—(Prince's Feather.)
Dark red feathery flowers. Packet, 5c.

TRICOLOR-(Joseph's Coat.) ft. Leaves red, yellow and green. Packet,

AMMOBIUM

399. ALATUM GRANDIFLORUM—Annual 2½ ft. This pretty white Everlasting should be in every garden. Grows in sandy soil. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

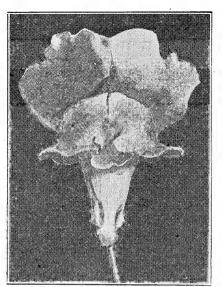
AMPELOPSIS

400. VEITCHI—Perennial. Climber. The ell known Boston Ivy. 1/2 ounce, 15c; well packet, 5c.

ANCHUSA

401. CAPENSIS—(Cape Forget-me-not.) Annual 2 ft. A rare and little known annual of great beauty which will thrive where scarcely anything else will grow. 1/2 ounce, 20c, packet, 5c.

Home is what thou makest it; and a few flowers hath much to do with the making thereof if it would be a happy one.



ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

ANEMONE (Wind Flower)

Perennial. Very pleasing hardy plants for the herbaceous border. Fine large flowers, few plants compare with them in beauty. Fine for bouquets. Sow indoors in spring, keeping shaded till the plants appear.

Packet, 5c.

ANTHEMIS

(Hardy Marguerite)

403. KELWAYI—Perennial 2 ft. A most satisfactory hardy plant, bearing all summer, daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms. Excellent for cutting. Packet, 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM

(Giant Fragrant Snapdragon)

(Giant Fragrant Snapdragon)

The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut-flowers. They are easily raised from seed in any rich sunny bed. Spring seedlings bloom by midsummer, and if the flowers are cut freely the flowering is continuous till fall. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

404. WHITE—Packet, 10c.

WHITE-Packet, 10c. DELICATA-Bright-Rose. 405. Packet.

10c. 406. FIREFLY-Orange-scarlet. Packet.

400.

407. YELLOW—Packet, 10c.

408. MAJUS—Tall sort mit

40c; ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

409. DWARF SORTS MI

50c; ¼ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c. mixed. Ounce, MIXED. Ounce.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed. grown from seed.

410. SINGLE MIXED-1/4 ounce, 10c: packet 5c.

411. DOUBLE MIXED-1/4 ounce, 15c: packet, 5c.

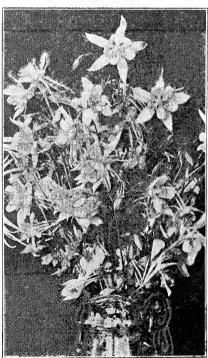
412. ALL SORTS MIXED-Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

ARCTOTIS

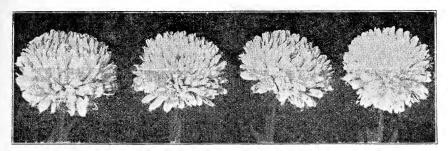
(African Daisy)

(African Daisy)

413. GRANDIS—Annual. A remarkably handsome annual from Africa. It forms much branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale Illac-blue. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hot-bed, in the house in March or April, or in the open ground in May, the seed germinating in about five days, and the plants may be expected to come into bloom early in July and continue until quite hard frost; being one of the rare flowers, not injured by light frosts, and will be a mass of bloom long after the more tender flowers of the garden have passed away. It delights in a sunny situation. 4 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.



AQUILEGIA (Columbine)



ASTERS

ARABIS

Perennial. One of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring. The flowers resemble Sweet Alyssum, are deliciously fragrant and completely cover the plant. Fine for rock work.

414. ALPINA-White 6 in. 1/4 ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)

415. Hardy perennial climber, growing 20 to 30 feet in one season. Large heartshaped leaves, having curious flowers which resemble pipes. Its handsome light-green leaves give a quick, dense shade. Flowers brownish-purple. Packet, 10c.

ASCEPIAS

416. TUBEROSA—2 ft. One of the show-iest of our native perennials and producing from July until frost, compact umbels of brilliant orange flowers. Packet, 10c.

ASPERULA

417. AZUREA SETOSA—Annual 1 ft. Pretty sweet scented small light blue flowers. Packet, 5c.

418. ODORATA WALDMEISTER—Perennial 6 in. Grown for its fragrant leaves, and stems which, when dried, have a sweet odor and are used for putting among clothes, etc. Best grown among shrubbery, in semi-shaded positions where it can remain undisturbed. Packet, 10c.

ASTERS

This splendid fall favorite of our grand-mother's garden, still continues to beautify our garden, and should be sown more generally, it being perfectly hardy and easily

grown.

Culture—The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Sow seed in the open ground in May for August and September blooms, or in March or April in cold frames for earlier bloom. The seed should be covered about ¼ inch in good rich soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Asters must not be planted in freshly manured soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the fore planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

GIANT COMET

This giant class is an improvement on the old and inferior Comet class, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader.

- 419. LIGHT BLUE—Packet, 10c. SALMON-ROSE—Packet, 10c. 420.
- 421. LILAC-RED-Packet, 10c.
- 422.
- WHITE—Packet, 10c. RUBY-RED—Packet, 10c. 423.
- 424. MIXED COLORS—Packet, 10c.

GIANT COMET ASTER

OUEEN OF THE MARKET

The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful spreading habit.

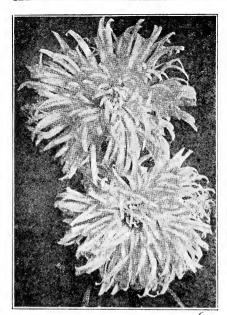
- 425. LIGHT BLUE-Packet. ounce, 25c.
- 426. 427.
- ROSE—Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 25c. WHITE—Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 25c. MIXED COLORS—Packet, 10c; ¼ 428. ounce, 20c.

VICTORIA

Flowers large, perfectly double, desirable for bedding or cutting. The plants form pyramidal bushes about 18 inches high, and bear during August and September, large, beautiful imbricated flowers of perfect form.

429. MIXED COLORS-Packet, 10c.

By the queenly Aster are we carried back to the first wond'rous contemplation of Grand-mother's flower garden.



OSTRICH FEATHER

Much larger than the Giant Comet. petals longer, more twisted, and produced in greater abundance. Borne on long stems, they make excellent cut-flowers. produced

430. MIXED VARIETIES-Packet, 10c.

SEMPLE'S GIANT BRANCH-ING

These admirable asters give late flowers, blooming just before the Chrysanthemums. The flowers are 4 inches in diameter, borne on long stems and are rich and showy. Petals both long and broad, and more or less twisted and curled.

979. PINK-Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 25c. 431. PURE WHITE-Packet. 10c: 1/4

ounce, 25c. 432. FLESH COLOR-Packet, 10c; 1/4

ounce, 25c. 433. LAVENDER-Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 25c.

434. MIXED COLORS-Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 25c.

VICK'S BRANCHING

(Late.) Beautiful Asters for cut-flowers. Quite different from other Asters. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems.

435. WHITE—La 10c; ¼ ounce, 25c. -Large flowered.

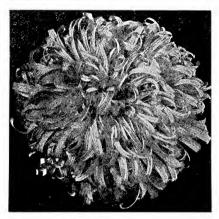
436. MI ounce, 20c. MIXED COLORS-Packet, 10c; 1/4

437. LIGHT BLUE-Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c.

438. ROSE-Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 25c.

VICK'S WHITE KING-The plants are very tall and crowned with massive flowers quite unlike any other type in cultivation. The petals are very long and narrow, nearly straight, and almost flat, being only slightly folded lengthwise. The thick masses of narrow petals give the flowers a beautifully soft, fluffy appearance, and their immense size and peculiar form make them strikingly handsome and distinct. Packet, 20c; 2 for 35c.

440. VICK'S PINK ENCHANTRESS—Its color is a soft, delicate pink. The flower is unusually lasting, both as a cut flower and on the plant, and notwithstanding its delicate shade, the color does not fade. It is upright in habit, as distinguished from the branching form. Plants are very vigorous, making a much stronger growth than any of the older upright varieties. The Pink Enchantress is between mid-season and late varieties, coming in ahead of the Early Branching, and as a commercial pink Aster, it is without rival in that season. Packet, 20c; two for 35c. 20c; two for 35c.



VICK'S LAVENDER ROCHESTER

441. VICK'S LAVENDER ROCHESTER-These magnificent clear light lavende These magnificent clear light lavender flowers are more double and more Chrysanthemum-like than those of the original Lavender Pink Rochester. The long narrow petals fall over one another in a charming cascade of color, forming a wonderfully shaggy mass that cannot be equalled for richness of effect. Packet 25c, 2 for 40c.

SAWYER'S ASTERMUMS

The very latest thing in Asters. Its name about describes its size, as the flowers are as large as many of the Chrysanthemums. To fully appreciate this grand flower it must seen.

be seen.
Sawyer's Astermums are in a class by
themselves. These are extra fancy asters,
long stems, big flowers, and anyone wanting
the latest thing in Asters should not leave
Astermums out of their collection.

442. WHITE-Packet, 25c.

443. LIGHT PINK-Packet, 25c.

444. LAVENDER-Packet, 25c.

SINGLE-FLOWERING CHINESE ASTER

Very effective in beds or borders, and offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts.

445. MIXED COLORS-Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 25c.

By your words are ye known, and by the flowers about thy habitation art thy love for the beautiful known to thy visitors.

BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum)

446. Annual 10 feet. Thrives in light soils. One of the prettiest climbers. Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules containing the seed. It is sometimes called Love in a Puff. Flowers white. Ounce, 20c: packet, 5c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

Tender Annual. 1½ to 2 feet. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 17 inches apart. Sow seed in open ground in May. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double.

447. DOUBLE MIXED—Oz., 20c; packet, for

448. DOUBLE DWARF MIXED-Ounce.

20c; packet, 5c. 449. DOUBLE TALL MIXED—Ounce,

449. DUBLE 1AID MIAED—Vunce, 20c; packet, 5c. 450. SINGLE AND HALF-DOUBLE, MIXED—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c. DOUBLE, 451. CAMELIA-FLOWERED, DOUBLE, FINEST MIXED-Ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

BALSAM APPLE-See Momordica.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

452. AUSTRALIS-Perennial. 12 in. pretty herbaceous plant, producing pea-shaped flowers on spikes 6 inches long. Bright blue. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

BARTONIA (Golden Bartonia)

453. AUREA—Annual. 12 inches. Producing showy golden-flowers, fragrant at night, above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow in May where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

BELLIS PERENNIS FI. Pl. (Double Daisy)

Biennial. 6 to 8 inches. A low growing spring flowering plant, a companion to the pansy and forget-me-not. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed.

454. MIXED COLORS—Ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

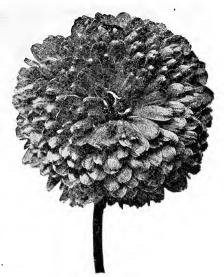
BOCCONIA (Plume Poppy)

455. JAPONICA—Perennial. 4 feet. Ornamental plant with cream flowers, excellent for groups. Foliage glaucous green, bears freely spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Easily raised from seed. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

IBERIDIFOLIA—Annual, 12 inches, Free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture.

456. BLUE—¼ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c. 457. ROSE—¼ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c. 458. MIXED COLORS—¼ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.



CALENDULA

BROWALLIA (Amethyst)

One of the favorite profuse-blooming bedding plants, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back, 459. ELATA MIXED—Annual. 1½ ft. Blue and white. Packet, 5c.

BRYONOPSIS

460. LACINIOSA—10 ft. A beautiful annual climber of the gourd species with ivylike, pale green foliage and showy fruit, first green-striped white, turning when the ripe to bright scarlet-striped white. Packet,

CALAMPELIS

SCABER-Perennial, climber, 6 feet Pretty vine with orange-colored, tube-shaped flowers. Packet, 10c.

CALANDRINIA

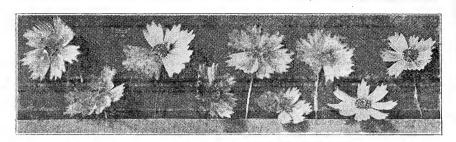
462. UMBELLATA—Annual. 6 inches. Flowers dazzling magenta crimson ½ inch in diameter, produced all summer. Packet,

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

OFFICINALIS, FL. PL.—This is the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early une. ture, blooming freely in winter and early spring.

463. ORANGE GIANT—Packet, 5c. SULPHUR CROWN—Packet, 5c. MIXED COLORS—Packet, 5c. 465.

In the days of thy youth plant Ross Brothers' Acorn Brand Seeds and thus display the mature wisdom of thine successful elders.



CALLIOPSIS

CALLIOPSIS

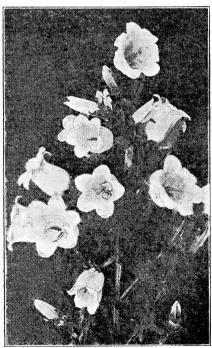
(Tickseed)

A quick-growing annual. 6 in, to 2 ft. The flowers are placed on graceful wavy stem and in color run through all the shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty, useful combined with other flowers. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 in. to 12 in. apart.

466. GOLDENWAVE — (Drummondil.) Large rich, golden-yellow flowers, with chestnut-brown centers, produced in great abundance. A border of this looks like a line of gold. 4/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

467. TINCTORI—Golden-yellow, with garnet eye. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

468. MIXED—All the choice Calliopsis in mixture. Ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.



CAMPANULA

CAMPANULA

(Medium Canterbury Bells)

Campanulas are one of the prettiest of old garden plants. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate coloring make them the admiration of everybody.

469. CARPATICA HAIRBELL—9 inches. Blue. Very pretty, low growing, free flowering. Packet, 5c.

470. MEDIUM WHITE-Packet, 5c.

471. SINGLE MIXED—1/4 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

472. DOUBLE MIXED—1/4 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

473. PYRAMIDALIS—(The Chimney Bell-flower.) 4 to 5 feet. A beautiful stately hardy plant, either for garden or pot culture. Blue flowers. 1/4 ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

474. SPECULUM—10 inches. Venus Looking Glass, fine for edging beds. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

475. Annual 15 to 20 ft. Clean, handsome foliage, with an abundance of bright canary-yellow blossoms; good rambler and fine for stumps, rockeries, etc.; excellent window vine for winter. 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

CANDYTUFT

Annual 12 in. These flowers are among the best for edging and bedding and for cutting. Sow out doors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Use rich soil and water freely. Hardy and easy to grow. Good for cut-flowers and borders.

476. AMARA WHITE—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

477. WHITE ROCKET OR SPIRAL— Large flowers. Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

478. DWARF HYDRIDS—Finest mixed. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

479. MIXED—Tall and dwarf. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum—See Balloon

CANNAS

Pierce the seed in one spot with a file and soak in lukewarm water for 24 hours before sowing. Named Cannas do not come true from seed, so we only offer seed in mixture.

480. GIANT-FLOWERED, MIXED—Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c.

Give the home folks that pleasure which is so satisfying and which costs so little money—a bed of beautiful flowers.

CARNATIONS

(Marguerite Carnations)

Annual. These are deservedly the most popular Carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed, highly-scented flowers. With slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring. spring.

481. MARGUERITE—Fine mixed. ounce, 40c; packet, 10c. 1/4

482. MARGUERITE-White. 1/4 ounce. 50c; packet, 10c.

MARGUERITE-Deep Scarlet. 483. ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

484. CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING-Mixed. 1/4 ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA

(Cockscomb)

Hardy annual. These plants are extremely valuable for formal bedding. The flowers appear in the shape of cockcomb, out of ers appear in the snape of cockcomb, out of a rosette of green or brown leaves. Make fine border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring, transplanted out in May, or may be sown out of doors in May where they are to remain.

485. PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSA—(Ostrich Plume) 2 feet. Feathered varieties in all colors. 44 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

Also see Cockscomb for dwarf varieties.

CENTAUREA

(Bachelor Button)

ANNUAL 2 feet.

Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultan, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere and are much in demand as cut flowers.

486. CYANUS MINOR—(Cornflower.) Finest Mixed. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.
487. IMPERIALIS MIXED—Packet, 10c.

MOSCHATA, SWEET SULTAN-ted. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. 488. Fine Mixed.

489. ODORATA MARGARITAE—Pure white. ¼ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

490. SUAVEOLENS-(Sultan.) 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

491. CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA (Dusty Miller.) 1 foot. Foliage finely cut of silvery gray color, used for bedding. Packet, 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

2 ft. Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn flowering varieties.

492. BURRIDGEANUM (Lord Beaconsfield)—Tricolor Hybrids. The large single flowers are well formed and lasting, making a pretty appearance when used as a bedding plant. Fine for cut flowers. These hybrids were obtained from the well known Burridgeanum variety and are decidedly better in all respects. Packet, 10c.

CORONARIUM-Double Fine Mixed. 493. 1/2 oz., 15c; packet, 5c.

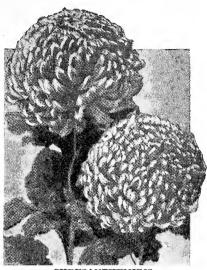
494. DUNETTI ALBUM Double White. Packet, 10c. PLENUM.

495. HYBRIDUM FL. PL .- Double Finest Hybrids.

st Hybrids. Packet, 10c.

978. HYBRIDUM MIXED—Packet, ounce, 15c.

496 CHRYSANTHMUMS - Single Double Mixed. Packet. 5c.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Perennial Varieties

Perennial Chrysanthemums, especially the Shasta Daisies, have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower are without equal. They are easily raised from seed and in our latitude are most successfully treated as a biennial.

SHASTA DAISY-Pure white, early flowering. Packet, 10c.

498. LEUCANTHEMUM—Ox-Eye Dalsy. Pure white. Packet, 5c.

CLARKIA

A charming hardy annual growing about 2 feet high. Has been much improved in recent years. Colors rose, white, red, etc. A profuse and continuous bloomer. Culture easy. They do well either in sun or shade.

499. ELEGANS—Double and 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. Single Mixed.

CLEOME PUNGENS

500. GIANT SPIDER PLANT—Also Electric Light Plant. Hardy annual. Very showy, growing 3 or 4 feet high, with rose colored flowers having long, curving stamens of peculiar and interesting shape, suggesting spiders. Bloom freely and continuously. Thrives well among shrubbery and is always admired. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

COLLINSIA

Beautiful, free blooming annual, 18 in., suitable for grouping or massing. The prevailing colors are white, purple and crimson.

501. MIXED COLORS-Ounce, 25c; pack-

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

COBAEA

(Cup and Saucer Vine)

502. SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells)—Annual climber, 30 feet. One of the handsomest and rapid growing climbers. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplishilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer and vigorous in vine and flowers. It is very free from insect pests. 4 ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia Cristata)

This showy annual plant of many forms is of easiest culture, and is one of the most brilliant and effective of the summer and autumn bloomers. The flowers are borne in great masses of various shapes, from that of a cock's comb to that of a feather or plume. The colors are striking, from the most vivid red and crimson to the richest yellow and orange.

503. COCKSCOMB—8 to 10 inches. Mixed, extra fine. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. 503.

504. DWARF MIXED CRISTATA—Extra fine, first quality. 1/8 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c. Also see Celosia Plumosa for tall varieties.



CELOSIA CRISTATA

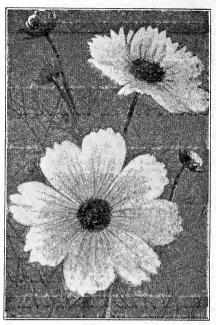
COIX LACHRYMAE

JOB'S TEARS-Annual 2 to 505. JUB'S TEARS—Annual 2 to 4 II.
The seed is frequently used as an old-fashioned remedy for sore throat, goiter and
teething babies. It is strung on a linen
thread and worn around the neck as a
chain. Broad, corn-like leaves and hard,
shining pearly seed. Pound, 60c; ¼ pound,
20c; ounce, 5c.

COLUMBINE-See Aquilegia.

COSMOS

Annual 6 ft. Beautiful autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful mammoth flowers in pure white, pink



COSMOS

and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Seed should be sown in spring in the open ground when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

506. GIANT FLOWERING—White. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c.
507. LADY LENNOX—White. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c.

508. IADY LENNOX—Pink. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 55c. 509. GIANT MIXED—Many colors. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 20c.

Early Flowering Cosmos

Sow seed in open ground soon as danger of frost is over.

This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest profusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and often last a week when cut.

510. EARLY FLOWERING—White. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c.

511. EARLY FLOWERING—Pink. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c.

512. EARLY FLOWERING—Red. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c. 513. EARLY FLOWERING-Mixed colors

1/2 ounce, 25c; packet, 5c. COWSLIPS—See Primula.

By your words are ye known, and by the flowers about thy habitation art thy love for the beautiful known to thy visitors.



DIANTHUS

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Annual 10 ft. For training upon a light ornamental trellis the Cypress Vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work mental work.

514. MIXED COLORS—Ounce 20c; ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

DAHLIA

But few people know Dahlias can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate as easily and certainly as Zinnias, and from the very first development are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

515. SINGLE FLOWERING-Packet, 10c. 516. DOUBLE BEST MIXED-Packet, 15c.

FLOWERED 517. DOUBLE C. MIXED—Packet, 15c. CACTUS

DATURA

(Angel's Trumpet)

Ornamental annuals, with large and showy flowers, making handsome plants, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing immense trumpet-shaped flowers.

518. DOUBLE FINE MIXED-1/4 ounce. 15c; packet, 5c.

DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur)

Perennial varieties. Sow the seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to a stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety.

519. CHINESE ELATUM HYBRIDUM. Fine single mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

Fine single mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c. 520. FORMOSUM—Brilliant blue with white center, 3 ft. ¼ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c. 521. HYBRIDUM MIXED—Contains all shades from the palest to the darkest blue, and the various intervening shades of sapphire, turquoise, indigo, etc.; are rich and beautiful beyond description. The plants are dwarf in growth and unlike the old perennial Larkspur, require no staking. They branch freely from the crown and bloom without intermission from early spring until late autumn, with increasing vigor to plants late autumn, with increasing vigor to plants each succeeding season. 14 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. See page 54 for illustration of Larkspur.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, pro-ducing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past, and doors when danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given As a rule, they survive the winter it given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Double Annual Pinks

522. CHINENSIS FL. PL.—(China or Indian Pink.)—Blossoms in clusters, flowers very double and in a large range of bright colors. Packet, 5c; 1/4 ounce, 15c.

523. DIADEMATUS FL, PL.—(Double Diadem Pink.)—Beautiful double flowers; mixed, of various tints of lilac, crimson, purple, to very dark purple, with the outer edges fringed and nearly white. Packet, 5c; 1/4 ounce, 30c.

524. HEDDEWIGI FL. PL.—(Double Japan Pink.)—Double mixed. Colors varying from the richest velvety-crimson to the most delicate rose. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.

IMPERIALIS FL, PL,-(Double perial Pink.)—Double mixed, in a very large range of colors. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.

526. LACINIATUS FL. PL. — (Double Fringed Pink.)—Large, double, showy flowers, with fringed edges, in a great variety of colors, including beautifully striped sorts, mixed colors. Packet, 5c; 14 ounce, 30c.

Single Annual Pinks

527. CHINESE OR INDIAN PINK—A large range of bright colors. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.

528. CRIMSON BELLE—Rich crimson. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.

HEDDEWIGI—(Single Japan Pink) st selected single-flowered, mixed. Finest selected single-flowered, Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.

530. PUNCTATUS—(Princess Pinks.)—A very novel variety, with fringed flowers, mottled, flaked, spotted and striped, in the greatest diversity of colors. Packet, 10c; 1/2 ounce, 40c.

531. LACINIATUS — (Single - Fringed Pink)—A beautiful fringed variety; various colors. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce, 25c.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

DIANTHUS

(Hardy Garden Pinks)

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted, and make a fine edging to a hardy border.

532. PLUMARIUS—(Grass Pink, Scotch Pink or Pheasant-eye Pink)—A beautiful single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers, with a dark center. Packet, 5c; ¼ ounce. 20c.

flowers, wi

ounce, 20c.

533. PLUMARIUS FL. PL.— (Double Hardy Garden Pinks)—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 50c.

534. LATIFOLIUS ATROCOCCINEUS FL.

—This is a cross between an annual Pink and a Sweet William, combining the free and continuous blooming qualities of the former with the hardiness of the latter; in color an intense velvety crimson-scarlet; blooms the first year from seed and one of the finest subjects for any position in the garden. Packet, 10c; ¼ ounce, 50c.

535. LATIFOLIUS DOUBLE MIXED—In addition to the brilliant crimson-scarlet sort

addition to the brilliant crimson-scarlet sort offered above, this mixture contains purple, violet and rose. Packet, 10c; 1/4 ounce, 40c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

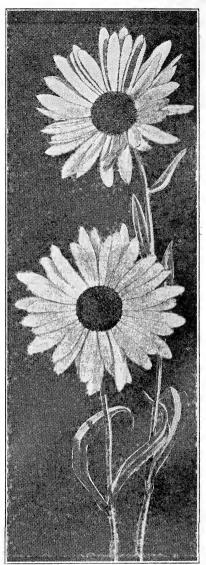
Handsome ornamental hardy plants of stately growth. The seed, though small, germinates readily and the plants succeed well even in poor soil if given a half shady location. The spikes are often 3 to 5 feet long and thickly strung with scores of thimble-shaped flowers.

536. GLOXINIAEFLORA — Very handsome flowers much like a Gloving. Mixed

536. GLOXINIAEFLORA — Very main-some flowers, much like a Gloxinia. Mixed colors. Packet, 10c. 537. PURPUREA—Many colors mixed. ½



DIMORPHOTHECA



SHASTA DAISY (See description, page 61.) DIMORPHOTHECA **AURANTICA** (African Gold Daisy)

(AITICAN COID Daisy)
538. GOLDEN STAR OF THE VELDT—
Annual 1 ft. Rare and very showy annual
from South Africa, which has become a
great favorite on account of its very easy
culture and beautifully colored flowers. Its
Marguerite-like blossoms, produced in great
profusion, are 2½ to 3% inches in diameter.
These are a unique glossy rich orange-gold,
whose brilliant coloring is rendered more
conspicuous by the dark surrounding the
black zone. Packet, 10c.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

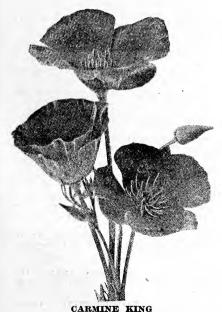
A rapid growing annual vine, 10 ft., flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented.

539. PRINCESS HELEN - (Daylight) Snow-white flowers followed by silvery white seed pods. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

540. PURPLE SOUDAN — (Darkness)—
Dark vines with brilliant rose flowers, seed pods dark-red. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.
541. ALL COLORS MIXED—1/4 pound, 40c; 2 ounces, 25c; ownce, 15c; packet, 5c.

EDELWEISS

542. HARDY PERENNIAL—8 in. The true and famous Edelweiss of the Alps. The flowers are of downy texture, pure silver and star-shaped. It is a native of the Swiss Alps and is used mostly in rockeries in moist, sandy locations. Also succeeds well in most any soil not too rich, with full exposure to the sun. Packet, 10c.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

Annual 1 ft. The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed outdoors where the plants are to remain during May.

543. CALIFORNIA—The original yellow. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

CARMINE KING-Beautiful carmine rose color, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. 1/2 ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

545. MARITIMA — (Maltese Cross) — Choice mixed. Canary-yellow with orange center, leaves grayish and finely cut. Ounce, 20c; ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA MIXED — ixture. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. fine mixture.

EUPHORBIA

547. HETEROPHYLLA— (Mexican Fire Plant)—2 to 3 ft. Annual Poinsettla resembling in habit and color the beautiful hothouse poinsettla. The plants are of branching bush-like form, with smooth, glossy green leaves. About midsummer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange-scarlet. 4 ounce, 15c; pack-

548. VARIEGATA—(Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge)—2 ft. Remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its veined and edged white and green foliage. Planted to advantage in clumps in shrubbery and the branches when cut may be used in mixed bouquets. 34 ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

EVERLASTINGS

Hardy annual. The so-called everlastings or straw flowers are of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter or straw flowers are of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter decorations and when made into bouquets or arranged in vases, they last for years. Should be cut as soon as they come into open bud or full bloom, tie into small bunches and allow to dry slowly in the shade with the heads downward to keep the stems straight.

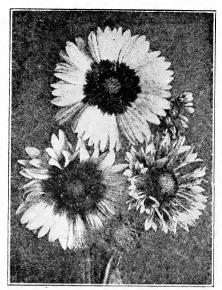
549. MIXED-1 to 2 feet tall. 1/4 ounce,

15c; packet, 5c.
Also see Ammobium, Gomphrena, Helichrysum and Xeranthemum for named varieties of Everlastings.

FEVERFEW-See Matricaria. FLOSS FLOWER-See Ageratum. FOUR-O'CLOCK-See Mirabilis.

FORGET-ME-NOT-See Myosotis. FOXGLOVE-See Digitalis.

For even the planting and a little care doth the Poppy richly reward the sower with a beautiful and fragrant crop.



GAILLARDIA

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Should be sown where they are to bloom.

Annual Varieties

550. PICTA—Single mixed colors. 1½ ft. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. 551. LORENZIANA—A charming, profuse double-flowering strain. Mixed colors. 1½ feet. ¼ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

Perennial Varieties

552. GRANDIFLORA—2 ft. Large flowering mixed. 1/4 ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

GAURA

553. LINDHEIMERI—Annual 3 ft. A graceful annual plant bearing numerous spikes of rosy-white flowers from July until frost. This is largely used throughout Europe for interspersing in beds of Begonias, Geraniums, etc., giving an air of grace to what would otherwise be stiff. 34 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

GENTIANA

554. ACAULIS—Perennial 4 in. Gentian, intense blue flowers with five yellow marks. Packet, 10c.

GEUM

(Scarlet Avens)

555. ATROSANGUINEUM FI. PL.—14, ft. A beautiful hardy perennial bearing profusely, large, showy flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets. Double dark crimson. Facket, 10c.

GODETIA

Attractive annuals growing 18 inches high. Particularly useful because they thrive in shady places where so few really fine flowers can be grown. They bloom a long time, so profusely that the foliage is almost hidden by the many large, wide-open flowers of shining satiny texture.

556. THE BRIDE—White and red. Packet, 5c.

557. WHITE PEARL—Pure white. Pack-et, 5c.

558. GODETIA—Mixed many colors. Packet, 5c.

559. GODETIA DWARF—Mixed, Packet, 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW-See Rudbeckia.

GOLDEN ROD

(Solidago Canadensis)

560. AMERICAN NATIONAL FLOWER—Hardy perennial 2 to 5 ft. The well-known golden-yellow favorite. Packet, 5c.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA

GLOBE AMARANTH—2 ft. The flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets.

561. MANY COLORS-Mixed. Packet, 5c.

GOURDS

Annual. These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental and often useful. The small fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs and bowls.

562. APPLE-SHAPED—Beautifully striped. Packet, 5c.

563. DIPPER-Makes an excellent dipper. Packet, 5c.

564. SUGAR TROUGH—Thick shells, very durable. Packet, 5c.

565. DISHCLOTH OR TOWEL—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left. Packet, 5c.

566. HERCULES CLUB-Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long. Packet, 5c.

567. JAPANESE NEST EGG—Fruit looks exactly like hens' eggs and may be used as nest eggs. Packet, 5c.

568. ORNAMENTAL POMEGRANATE OR QUEEN'S SWEET POCKET MELON—Fruit deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens. Packet, 5c.

569. SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES MIXED—Ounce, 25c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

570. ALL VARIETIES MIXED—Ounce, 25c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

571. MIXED—Annual 2 to 4 ft. These are most useful for winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are annually grown in Germany and imported into the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Packet, 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

572. ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Annual 2 ft. This is an improved, large-flowering, pure white form, of the annual Angel's Breath, of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Combined with sweet peas they make pretty bouquets. ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

573. ELEGANS ROSEA—Soft pink. 1/2 ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

HELENIUM

574. RIVERTON BEAUTY—Perennial 3 ft. Lemon-yellow with black cone. Excellent for planting in borders. Packet, 10c.

HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

Annual. The state flower of Kansas. Remarkable for its stately growth and decorative effect in the garden. The old original Mammoth Russian variety now has a numerous progeny showing various traits. Some are dwarf, some double, some single and the leaves are gray and green. Excellent for cutting. The flowers may be bunched in great bowls for bold porch decoration. Should be planted with discrimination in every garden.

575. CALIFORNICUS FL. PL.—5 feet. Double, golden-yellow. Ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

576. CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

577. DOUBLE CUCUMERIFOLIUS MIXED—Or Cut and Come again. ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

588. GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS FL. PL.—6 feet. Double glove or dahlia sunflower. Flowers a rich saffron color. Ounce, 10c; packet. 5c.

HELICHRYSUM

(Everlastings)

Annual 2½ ft. Everlasting Strawflower. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place.

589. MONSTROSUM FLORE PLENO MIXED DOUBLE—½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

HELIOTROPE

590. LARGE-FLOWERED, NEW HY-BRIDS—Choice mixed. Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple-blue. The flowers and leaves have a mossy effect. Blooms from the seed the first summer if sown early in



HELIANTHUS

the spring. Excellent for cutting and splendid for bedding. Sow seeds in boxes or hothouses and set out when all danger of frost is over. Excellent for pot flowers. Packet, 10c.

HESPERIS

(Sweet Rocket)

591. MATRONALIS—Biennial 2 ft. Fragrant purple and white flowers. Mixed. 1/2 ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

HIBISCUS

Free blooming and desirable plants. Plants range 2 to 4 feet, producing flowers of great size, brilliancy and beauty.

592. AFRICANUS—Annual 2 ft. Large flowers 3 to 4 inches across; yellow with dark center. Packet, 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

Perennial plants of stately growth which will flower from seed the first year. The blossoms are set as double and semi-double rosettes around the flower stalk in almost every color. Makes a charming hedge or background.

593. SINGLE RED-1/2 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

594. SINGLE PINK-1/2 ounce, 20c; packet. 5c.

595. SINGLE WHITE—1/2 ounce, 20c packet, 5c.

596. SINGLE MIXED—1/2 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

597. DOUBLE MIXED—1/4 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

1/4

598. ALLEGHENY—Mixed colors. ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

Look always upon the bright side, even as the queenly Sunflower ever turneth her radiant face to the sun.





DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

HUMULUS

(Japonica)

599. JAPANESE HOP-20 feet. One of the most rapid growing annual ornamental climbers, green leaved. 1/4 ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

600. VARIEGATED JAPANESE HOP—There is no hardier climbing vine than the Japanese Hop, and for constant resistance to drouth or insects it has no equal. This sort possesses all the good qualities of its parent, and in addition has beautifully variegated foliage splashed and streaked with white. 4/4 ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Escholtzia)

601. FUMARIAEFOLIA—(Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Escholtzia)—Annual 1½ ft. This is by far the best of the Poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large, buttercupyellow poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy with beautiful feathery glaucous follage. ¾ ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN-See Dolichos.

IMPATIENS

602. HOLSTII HYBRIDS—(Zanzibar Balsam)—Pots only. Annual 1½ ft. One of the prettiest plants for pot culture and also for outdoor planting in a half-shaded situation after danger of frost is over. Remarkable for its long duration of bloom. It is very charming for winter blooming. They range in color from pink through the red shades to purplish-violet. Packet, 15c.

603. SULTANI-Rosy flowers, glossy green Packet, 10c.

IPOMOEA

(Moonvine)

Beautiful rapid annual climbers. 20 ft. Foliage very dense. The flowers in their wide range delicate coloring, are poised on slender stems. Many of the sorts open only when the sun rises, others when the sun sets. Some are fragrant. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing, to assist rapid germination. The seeds about the size of a pea should be notched with a file before soaking.

604. BONA NOX—(Evening Glory)—Violet flowers, large and fragrant. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

605. COCCINEA—(Star Ipomoea)—Small scarlet flowers in great profusion. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

606. MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA ALBA
—(White Moon Flower)—Black seed. Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inand cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.
607. MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA GIANT

PINK—Soft lilac-pink flowers. 25c; packet, 5c.

608. IPOMOEA — Mixed. packet, 5c. Ounce, 15c:

IRIS

(Flowering Flag)

609. KAEMPFERI — (Japanese Iris) — Perennial 2½ ft. This is one of the showiest of the "Flags" and now extensively used in the hardy garden. Blooms the second year from seed. Splendid mixture. Packet, 10c.

JOSEPH'S COAT-See Amaranthus. JOB'S TEARS-See Croix Lachrymae. KENILWORTH IVY-See Linaria.

KUDZU VINE

("Jack and the Beanstock")

610. PUERARIA THUNBERGIA—Hardy erennial climber of rapid growth. 30 et. It comes from Japan, the land so feet. (Continued on page 69.)

KUDZU VINE—Continued

productive of curious and ornamental flowers. It is a beautiful climber, remarkable for its great vigor of growth and its handsome flowers. The blossoms are large and in panicles somewhat like Wistaria, but larger in size and with better clusters. The color is of a pleasing shade of purple. The foliage is luxuriant, somewhat like the leaf of a bean. The vine is extremely rapid and dense in growth, making the Japanese Kudzu Vine of great value where a quickly produced shade is wanted. Packet, 10c.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA

(Summer Cypress or Belvedere)

611. SUMMER CYPRESS OR BURNING BUSH.—Annual 2½ ft. Forms dense bushes of cypress-like appearance. During the summer they remain light green and in early fall they change to carmine and blood-red. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, constantly in bloom. Verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet.

HYBRIDA-Mixed colors, 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

This is one of the best known of garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Seed should be sown as early in spring as possible where they are to flower. Hardy annuals. annuals.

613. DWARF DOUBLE ROCKET—Hyacinth-flowered, fine mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

614. DOUBLE STOCK-FLOWERED—Tall double. A tall branching variety with spikes double. A tall branching variety with spikes of beautiful double flowers in a splendid range of colors, lasting in full beauty the greater part of hie summer and fall; 2½ to 3 feet. Finest mixed. ½ ounce, 20c; packet. 5c. et, 5c.

615. DOUBLE DWARF-Fine mixed. 1/2 ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

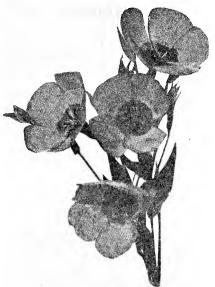
DOUBLE TALL-Fine mixed. ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

See Delphinium for Perennial Varieties; also illustration on page 54.

LAVATERA

(Annual Mallow)

617. TRIMESTRIS GRANDIFLORA RO-SEA—A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 feet high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. 1/4 ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.



LINUM

LINARIA (Kenilworth Ivy)

CYMBALARIA KENILWORTH IVY —Flowers lavender and purple. A charming, small hardy perennial trailing plant suitable for baskets, vases, pots, and rock work. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

LINUM

(Crimson Flax)

619. GRANDIFLORA RUBRUM—Hardy annual 2 ft. Fine foliage, delicate stems with brilliant scarlet flowers of long duration of bloom. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. 620. PERENNE MIXED—1½ feet, white and blue flowers are produced on the tips of long wiry stems or branches with such airy grace that they appear to be floating in the air. Packet, 5c. 621. FLAVUM—(Yellow Flax)—Perennial, 9 inches. Packet, 10c.

LOBELIA ERINUS

Annual. These are charming little plants with numerous small blossoms all summer. They flower from seed the first year. The dwarf varieties are used to an advantage in edging beds and in pots, the trailing ones for hanging baskets and massing. The blossoms in all sorts are particularly bright in

appearance 622. GR appearance.
622. GRACILIS—Light blue flowers, light green foliage, trailing. Packet, 5c.
623. ERINUS ALBA—1 ft. White flowers. ¼ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.
624. COMPACTA CRYSTAL PALACE—6 in. Deepest blue; dark foliage. ⅓ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

LYTHRUM

625. ROSEUM SUPERBUM—(Rose Loosestrife)—A very pretty hardy perennial; growth 2 to 3 feet, and produces spikes of rosy flowers from July to September. Packet, 10c.

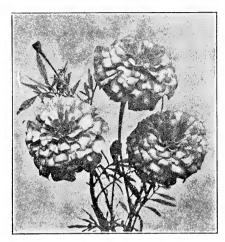
Even as a soft answer turneth away wrath, so doth the fragrance and beauty of flowers drive away care and weariness.

LYCHNIS

(Burning Star)

626. CHALCEDONIA—Perennial. Flowers which are of the most flery red imaginable, appear in clusters, each individual blossom forming a perfect Maltese cross; 2 ft. Will bloom from seed the first year. Packet, 5c.

627. HAAGEANA-1 ft. Large flowered brilliant deep scarlet. Packet, 10c.



MARIGOLD

MARIGOLD

(Tagetes)

The Marigolds are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds and mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in the garden borders.

African Varieties (Tall)

628. ELDORADO—Extremely large and imbricated double flowers in yellow shades. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

629. LEMON QUEEN—Another fine variety with soft lemon-yellow flowers, and forming a fine contrast to the rich orange of the preceding. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

630. TALL AFRICAN—Large double mixed. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

631. MARIGOLDS—All kinds mixed. 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

French Varieties (Dwarf)

632. ELECTRIC LIGHT—Double sulphuryellow, brown-red stripes and spots. 1/2 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.



MARIGOLDS

633. DWARF STRIATA FL. PL.—Striped, double. 44 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c. 634. DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Extra fine. 44 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

MARVEL OF PERU—See Mirabilis.

MATRICARIA

(Feverfew)

Free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good soil; a fine bedding plant or for pot culture; blooms until frost; hardy annual. 1½ ft.

635. CAPENSIS FL. PL.—(Double White Feverfew)—Handsome double white flowers; 18 inches. Packet, 10c.

MATHIOLA

636. BICORNIS—(Evening-Scented Stock)
—This old-fashioned annual has no beauty
to recommend it, the flowers being a dull
purplish-lilac, but it is well worth growing
for the entrancing fragrance which it emits
during the evening; 15 inches. 1/2 ounce,
15c; packet, 5c.

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda)

A garden is not complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious biossoms without its delicate odor; 6 to 12 inches.

637. BISMARCK—The red flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts, the spikes are very dense, its foliage is distinct, being crinkley, while its odor is strong and most delicious. Packet, 10c.

638. SWEET SCENTED — Ounce, 10c packet, 5c.

639. LARGE FLOWERING—All sorts, finest mixed. ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

MIMOSA PUDICA

640. SENSITIVE PLANT—Biennial 1 ft. Curious and interesting. Pinkish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. 14 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

MINA

641. LOBATA—Half hardy annual climber; 12 ft. A climber of luxurious growth with tube-shaped flowers, produced in greatest profusion. In color they are particularly attractive, the buds being first bright red, but changing through orange-yellow to creamy-white when fully expanded. % ounce, 30c; packet, 10c.

642. SANGUINEA—20 feet. The leaves resemble oak leaves, and the flowers are borne in large clusters, blood-red with yellow throat. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

MIRABILIS

(Marvel of Peru or Four o'Clock)

Annual 1 ft. This is another old-fashioned flower, bearing hundreds of blooms during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Some varieties combine two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes in such a manner as to give the flowers a most showy effect.

643. MIXED—All sorts and colors. 1/2 pound, 20c; ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

644. DWARF SORTS—Mixed colors; 12 inches. 4 pound, 30c; ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

MOMORDICA

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden-yellow, warted and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior; fine for trellises, rock work, stumps, etc. Annuals 10 ft.

645. BALSAMINA — (Balsam Apple)—
Round, apple-shaped fruit with very fine
glossy green foliage. This is the prettiest
climber of the two. Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

646. CHARANTIA — (Balsam Pear) — Pear-shaped fruit; foliage heavier than the above; the fruits of this variety are used medicinally. Ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.



NASTURTIUMS

MORNING GLORY

647. CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—The well-known climber. Finest mixed. 1/4 pound, 20c: packet. 5c.

648. IMPERIALIS—Giant Japanese Morning Glory. Mixed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

MYOSOTIS

(Forget-Me-Not)

Biennial ½ to 1 ft. They are considered among the best spring flowers and grouped with Pansies and Daisies the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of the trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations.

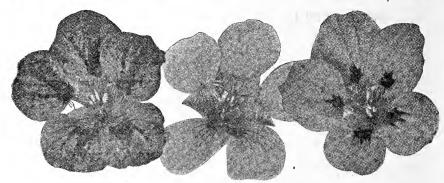
649. ALPESTRIS BLUE — Forget-Me-Not)—Trailing habit. Packet, 5c.

650. ALPESTRIS ROSE—Very beautiful rose colored flowers. Packet, 5c.

651. ALPESTRIS ROYAL BLUE—Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark-blue variety; 9 inches. Packet, 10c.

652. ALPESTRIS MIXED—A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. Packet. 5c.

653. ARVENSIS — Common Forget-Me-Not. ¼ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.



NASTURTIUMS

NASTURTIUMS

Annual. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless til hard frost comes there is an profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

654. CHAMELEON-Various colors one plant.

HEINEMANNI-Chocolate color, odd.

JUPITER--Strong running growth and large, rich golden-yellow flowers.

THEODORE-Deep crimson maroon, dark foliage.

658. REGELIANUM-Deep purplish-crimson.

659. SHILLINGI-Yellow spotted.

660. VESUVIUS-Salmon-rose, dark foliage.

VON MOLTKE-Bluish-rose, odd and 661. handsome.

PRICE—Any Packet, 5c; ou pound, \$1.00. y of the above tall ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 30c:

ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIX-TURE—All colors. Tall varieties. ½ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS

There is little difference between these and the tall Nasturtiums. They are especially rich in the red shades, flower even freer, grow to the same height and are very

GOLDEN QUEEN-Pure golden-orange.

BRILLIANT - Geranium 664. scarlet. Fine.

665. CRYSTAL PALACE-Scarlet.

PRICE—Any of the above sorts. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.25. Packet.

TOM THUMB OR DWARF

AURORA-Primrose, veined carmine pink.

667. CHAMELEON-Various colors on one plant.

668. EMPRESS OF INDIA-Fiery crimson, dark foliage.

669 GOLDEN SCARLET OF CLOTH OF Scarlet flowers and yellow foliage. GOLD-

670. LADY BIRD—Orange-yellow, suffused with red and a bright-red blotch at the base of the petals.

RUBY KING-Rich crimson-rose.

672. VESUVIUS-Salmon-rose, dark foliage.

PRICES—Any of above dwarf sorts. pound, 40c; ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

ROSS BROTHERS SUPERB MIX-TURE—All colors. Dwarf varieties. ½ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 60c.

NASTURTIUM PEREGRINUM—See nary Bird Flower or Canary Creeper.

NEMOPHILA

(Grove Flower)

Annual 6 inches. Cup-shaped flowers of many bright colors, the blue shades being particularly charming. Does well in moist, half-shady situations.

674. MIXED COLORS—1/2 packet, 5c. ounce, 15c:

NICOTIANA

(Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

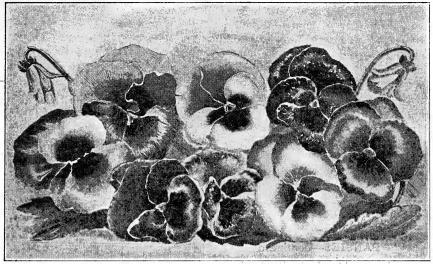
One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms in shape are not unlike a Petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.

675. AFFINIS—Produces an abundance of large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the fall and cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. 1/4 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

SANDERAE HYBRIDS-All shades. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

Observe the Nasturtium, that its constant bloom be an inspiration in the constant striving for better things.





PANSIES

NIGELLA

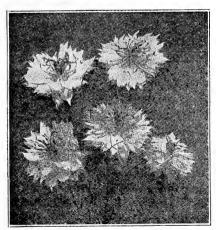
Love in the Mist, or Devil in the Bush

Annual 1½ ft. A compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking seed pods; easily grown. Will grow in any ordinary garden soil.

677. HISPANICA, BLUE—½ ounce, 25c; ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

678. MISS JEKYL—Gives an abundance of long-stemmed flowers of the clearest cornflower-blue, contrasting most charmingly with the fine fern-like foliage. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

679. MIXED COLORS—1/2 ounce, 25c; 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



NIGELLA

OENOTHERA

(Evening Primrose)

Charming half-hardy annual and perennial; mostly low-growing plants, with large and showy flowers of yellow, white, rose, etc. They are easily grown, succeeding in almost any kind of soil, but should have a sunny position.

680. LAMARCKIANA YELLOW—A bright yellow evening primrose, 3 to 4 feet high; perennial, of great beauty. 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

681. MIXED VARIETIES—½ to 2 feet. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

PANSIES

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the price of the various mixtures offered.

difference in the price of the various mixtures offered.

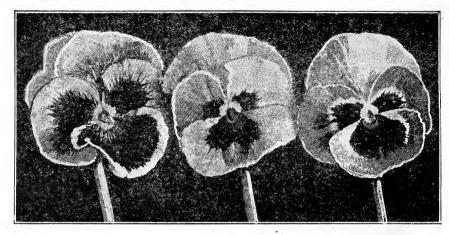
Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes, then transplanted in open ground after danger of frost is over. If this manner of planting is followed, plants will bloom early the first season.

As soon as the plants are up and large enough to handle, they should be thinned out or transplanted to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. It is a mistake to plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building. An open exposure where the wind has free sweep over the bed is far better, and Pansies so planted are free from the long, straggling branches which produce few and inferior flowers. During dry weather the bed should be watered dally, and in extreme cases twice a day for the best results. results.

ENGLISH PANSIESfinest mixed. 1/8 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

683. CASSIER'S GIANT—(Three and five otches)—Mostly light shades with dark blotches)-Mostly markings. 1/8 ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.





PANSIES

PANSIES—Continued

684. NON PLUS ULTRA PANSY MIX-TURE—This mixture is made up from over 100 of the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists. Unexcelled for diversity of colorings and markings. In making up this mixture expense is not regarded. 100 seeds, 20c; 600 seeds, 40c.

685. GIANT TRIMARDEAU—The largest flowering type of Pansies, called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked, Mixed colors. 4 ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

686. PANSIES—All varieties, in finest mixture, first quality. 1/8 ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

PAPAVER BRACTEATUM-See Poppy.

PASSIFLORA

687. COERULEA GRANDIFLORA—Passion Flower. Southern Beauty. Climber, 15 ft. A beautiful vine for greenhouse and window, called Passion Flower, since tradition sees represented in its flowers the symbols of the Christian faith. Packet, 10c.

PENTSTEMON

688. DIGITALIS—Perennial, 2 ft. Foxglove Pentstemon, spikes of white flowers, with purple throat. Packet, 5c.

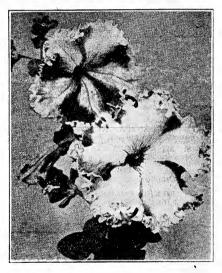
689. HARTWEGI—A new large-flowered strain; all the colors are distinct and showy and include seed from many named varieties. Packet, 20c.

PERIWINKLE-See Vinca.

PETUNIA

Annual. For freedom of bloom, variety of color, easy culture and effectiveness, these rank with Asters, Phlox and Verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweetscented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Seeds should be sown in May.

690. GRANDIFLORA—Double Petunias. Extra large flowered. A great variety of colors. Packet, 25c.



PETUNIA

Hybrida Nana Compacta

Dwarf, neat, compact bushes, 12 to 15 inches, covered with a multitude of flowers all summer long; valuable for edging and formal bedding.

691. DWARF INIMITABLE—(Star Petunia)—Compact growing variety; flowers striped and blotched. 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

692. GLORIA—A valuable addition to the dwarf small flowering Petunias. Flowers in great abundance. 1/8 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

693. SNOWBALL—Pure white. 1/2 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

694. PETUNIA HYBRIDA MIXED—Extra fine. 1/2 ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

Home is what thou makest it; and a few flowers hath much to do with the making thereof if it would be a happy one.

PHACELIA

Also known as Whitiavia. A highly interesting hardy annual, much branched and of spreading habit. Flowers excellent for bouquets. Blooms in about 8 weeks from planting and continues flowering until late fall; 9 inches high.

695. GRANDIFLORA—Blue flowers. 4, ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

696. TANACETIFOLIA — Tansy-leaved, rich, deep-blue flowers, good for bees. ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

ANNUAL PHLOX

The Phloxes are certainly among the showlest and most easily managed of all the annuals. From June until October they maintain an endless display of varied colored flowers. The finest effect is obtained by planting the beds with different colors so they harmonize. The plants will be more bushy and cover the bed better if pinched back when small. Seed should be sown in May; cover seeds lightly with dirt or press into the ground with a board. 1 ft.

697. DRUMMONDI-Mixed. Many colors. 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 10c.

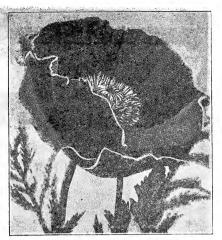
698. CUSPIDATA—Mixed. Star of Quedlinburg. Mixture of star-shaped flowers. 1/8 ounce, 15c; packet, 10c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDI

PERENNIAL PHLOX

699. DECUSSATA—3 ft. These are among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. The seed of this germinates very slowly, often requiring 5 to 6 months. Mixture of all finest sorts. Packet, 10c.



POPPY

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bell Flower)

Perennial 1 to 2 feet. Producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed.

700. GRANDIFLORA MIXED — Packet, 10c.

POPPIES

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 inches or more apart, if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season somewhat.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

701. SHIRLEY—Bright tissue-paper-like appearance. Makes a delightful plant alongside of grass borders and paths. The variety we list under this head is the double Shirley, extra mixed. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

702. TULIP—(Glaucum) — Large tulipshaped flowers of dazzling scarlet. 4/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

703. SINGLE MIXED POPPIES—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

704. DOUBLE MIXED POPPIES—Ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

If thou rejoicest in the hues of the rainbow, a bed of Phlox will afford thee much joy by riot of color.



POPPIES

PERENNIAL POPPIES

These poppies when once planted will last These poppies when once planted will lead for all time. They differ from the annuals in the original root living and increasing in size, and not from being self-sown from seed dropped the previous year.

seed dropped the previous year.

705. BRACTEATUM—3 feet. Immense orange-scarlet flowers; very showy and attractive. ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

706. ICELAND POPPIES—(Papaver Nudicaule)—A graceful delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for autting. Saw in the talks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the fall where the plants are to remain, and thin. Mixed colors. 1/4 ounce, 20c; packet,

PORTULACA (Rose Moss or Sun Plant)

One of the finest hardy annual plants, easily grown, thriving best in rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest color, and produced throughout the summer in great profusion; fine for massing in beds, edging or rock work; 6 inches. Sow seed in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed.

708. LARGE FLOWERING—Extra double sorts, mixed colors. ½ ounce, 75c; pack-

709. LARGE FLOWERING—Single sorts, mixed colors. Ounce, 50c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

PRIMULA (Primrose)

The genus Primula includes three groups that are famous among florists—Auricula, Polyanthus and Primrose. Sow seed in May and keep young plants shaded during the summer.

710. AURICULA-(Primrose of the Alps) —6 inches. A fragrant hardy perennial.

Many rich colors. Extremely free bloomer
and a favorite. Mixed colors. 1/8 ounce, 75c; packet, 10c.

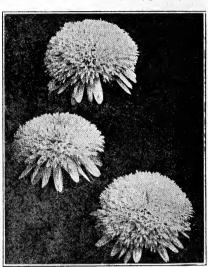
711. CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA FRINGED
—10 inches. Greenhouse or pot plants,
bearing trusses of large single and double
blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft
tints. Sow seed in April or May for winter
blooming. Our seed is from the very finest
strain. Mixed colors. Packet, 25c.
712. VULGARIS—(Cowslip) — The true
yellow English Primrose. 3 inches. Pack-

The true Packet, 10c.

PUERARIA--See Kudzu Vine or Jack and the Bean Stalk.

PYRETHRUM

713. PARTHENIFOLIUM AUREUM—
Perennial; 6 inches. Golden Feather. One
of the best plants for edging, grown for its
beautiful yellow foliage. More successfully
treated as an annual. Seed can be sown
in the fall or spring and transplanted. Extra fine strain. 14 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.
714. FOLL LACINIATUS—Finely cut
leaves, compact. 14 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



PYRETHRUM

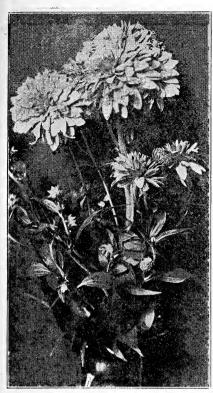
RICINUS (Castor Bean)

(Castor Bean)

Stately, strong growing annual plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Moles are troublesome in many gardens, but they may be kept away by planting castor beans in the borders. They leave when they get a scent of this plant. 715. ZANZIBARENSIS—10 to 12 feet. The ornamental leaves, beautifully lobed, are 2½ to 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage thickly set from top to bottom; the difference between the varieties is in the coloring of the grand bamboo-like stems and the long slender leaf stalks. Mixed. Ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. 716. MANY SORTS—Mixed. Ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

716. MA

For even the planting and a little care doth the Poppy richly reward the sower with a beautiful and fragrant crop.



RUDBECKIA

RUDBECKIA

(Cone Flower or Golden Glow)

717. BICOLOR SUPERBA—Fine free-flowering annual variety forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden-yellow, with large velvety brown spots at the base. Very effective and useful for cutting. Packet, 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Painted Tongue)

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube shaped, much like a Petunia and rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. Sow seeds in May. Grows easily from seed; 2½ feet.

718. EMPEROR MIXED—Large flowering improved strain, with most complete range of colors. 1/8 ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

719. ROSS BROTHERS LARGE FLOW-ERING—Extra large-flowered, very brilliant and extremely showy. Finest mixed. 1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

720. Nana Dwarf Mixed—1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



SALVIA

SALVIA SPLENDENS

(Scarlet Sage)

The Salvia Splendens is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses. It makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant, where long broad bands of intense color are desirable.

721. BONFIRE—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. 1/26 ounce, 75c; packet, 10c.

722. SPLENDENS-2½ feet. The original scarlet sage. ¼ ounce, 30c; packet, 5c.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride)

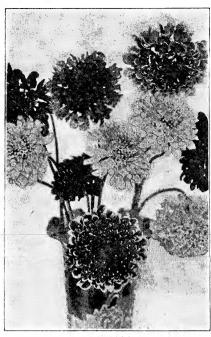
Annual. Commonly known as the "Pincushion Plant," owing to the queer effect of the center of the flower. The outer petals making a ruffle around the cushion, filled with pins, carries out the idea. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate.

723. TALL DOUBLE—Finest mixed. 1/2 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

724. DWARF DOUBLE—Finest mixed. 1/2 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

725. SNOWBALL—Double, large-flowered, white. ½ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.





SCABIOSA

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

726. Ornamental and useful. is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scar-let and the beans of excellent quality, either when shelled or in a dry state. 5c: ¼ pound, 10c. Ounce,

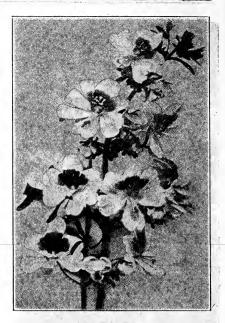
SCHIZANTHUS

(Butterfly or Fringe Flower)

(Poor Man's Orchid). This is one of the airiest and daintiest annual flowers im-This is one of aginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most deli-cate and charming bloom. The seeds should be planted in open ground in May; at earlier date if planted in a sheltered bed. Schinzanthus make admirable pot plants for the house, and are charming for window boxes in winter. For this purpose sow in the autumn.

GRANDIFLORUS HYBRIDUS new variety, forming compact bushes not over a foot high, literally covered with large, beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of colors. Dwarf mixed bewildering range of colors. Dwar colors. ½ ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

728. WISETONENSIS—1½ ft. A variety largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of bloom, the ground color of which is white, dotted with delicate rose. A very shy seeder. 1/2 ounce, 50c; packet, 15c.



SCHIZANTHUS :

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

729. LATIFOLIA — Perennial. Valuable plants for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery foliage and immense panicles of minute flowers, producing a remarkable effect. Blooms from June until September. This is also a good Everlasting flower if dried when in bloom. Fine mixed. Packet. 10c.

STOKESIA

730. CAYANEA—(Cornflower Aster)—Perennial, 2 ft. Bears from 20 to 30 handsome lavender-blue cornflower-like blossoms from July until frost. 1/2 ounce, 25c; packet. 10c.

STOCKS (Gilliflower)

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom, it is unsurpassed.

Improved Large-Flowering, 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class of bedding out for summer blooming, coming into flower quicker than the other types.

731. CRIMSON—Packet, 10c.

732. BLOOD RED—Packet, 10c.

733. LIGHT BLUE—Packet, 10c.

734. PURPLE VIOLET—Packet, 10c.

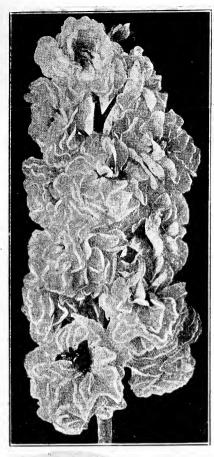
735. ROSE—Packet, 10c.

736. SULPHUR YELLOW—Packet, 10c.

737. COLLECTION—A packet each of the above 6 varieties for 50c.

738. ENGLISH STOCKS—Single flowered, mixed colors. ¾ ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

739. LARGE FLOWERING, DWARF
DOUBLE—Choicest mixed. ¾ ounce, 50c; 739. LARGE FLOWERING, DWARF DOUBLE—Choicest mixed. ½ ounce, 50c; packet, 10c. 740. LARGE FLOWERING—Mixed. Open ground seed. ½ ounce, 35c; packet, 10c.



STOCKS

Mammoth Flowering Beauty Stocks

A magnificent recently developed strain of early flowering Winter or Brompton Stocks, forming much-branched plants about 2 feet high, and they are of special value as pot plants for greenhouse decorations and for cutting during the dull winter months; for this purpose seed should be sown from July to September; if sown in February or March will produce plants that will bloom out of doors from midsummer till frost.

741. BEAUTY OF NICE—Delicate flesh-nk. Packet, 10c. pink.

742. QUEEN. ALEXANDRA-Soft rosylilac. Packet, 10c.

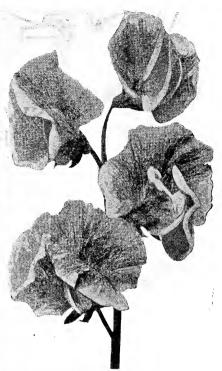
743. SOUVENIR OF MONACO-Crimson. Packet, 10c.

744 .- VICTORIA WHITE - Pure white. Packet, 10c.

745. MONTE CARLO-Canary yellow. Packet, 10c.

746. COLLECTION—A packet each of the above, 5 varieties for 40c.

747. EARLY BROMPTON — Special ixed. 1/2 ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.



AURORA SPENCER

SWEET PEAS

This splendid flower is so well known that it is not a description. necessary to enter into detail of

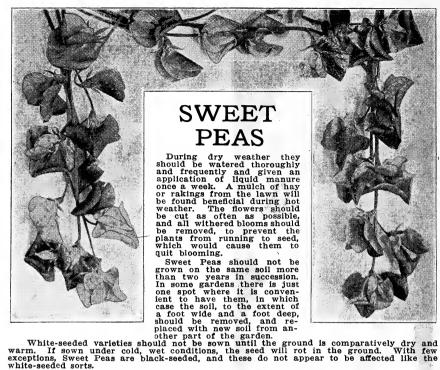
The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months a good dressing of hardwood ashes or air-slaked lime should be given it. Sweet Peas should be planted in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row. Much depends on the state of the weather as to when the seed may be sown out-of-doors; but they should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of February and first of March in this latitude. It is best to make a trench or furrow about 6 inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and

inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly.

seed thickly.

Cover the seeds with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above the ground, thin out to two inches apart; if they are closer than this they do not usually attain their full development. As soon as the plants are about a foot high, the balance of the soil may be filled in the trench.

They should be staked up either with branches of brush or stout stakes on which wire netting has been fastened. These should be at least 4 feet high, and 5 feet would be better. It is just as well to do the staking at the time of sowing, or it may be done before filling in the trench.



white-seeded sorts.

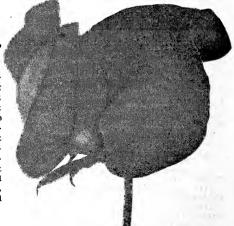
SPENCER TYPE SWEET PEAS

("Orchid Flowering")

The "Spencers" are the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas—surpassing the older kinds in strong growth, size and form of flowers and continued bloom. Under favorable conditions the flowers measure up to 2 and sometimes 2½ inches across; standards open, upright, well rounded out and beautifully waved. Wings large, gracefully poised and usually hide the keel. Three and often four of these queenly blossoms are borne on strong stems 8 to 12 inches in length, contributing to their usefulness as cut flowers for vases, bouquets, etc.

NEW SPENCER SWEET PEA. "FIERY CROSS"

748. FIERY CROSS-Has all the appearance of live fire, the color being a scorching fire-red, or scarlet, without any shading and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunlight, thus adding a glowing, firelike sheen which radiates over the flower. Unlike most of the orange-scarlet varieties, it does not scorch or burn even during extended periods of intense sunshine, therefore it can be grown in all soils without shading. The beautifully waved and fluted flowers are borne freely in threes and fours, well placed on long stout stems. In sealed packets containing 10 seeds. Packets, 25c.



A SINGLE FLOWER OF "FIERY CROSS"



SPENCER SWEET PEAS—Continued

749. "THE PRESIDENT"—This will compete with "Fiery Cross" as the greatest novelty of the year. It is wonderfully brillant, in fact, it might be termed a glowing scarlet self. The flowers are of largest size, carried on strong, stiff stems, usually in fours, always beautifully waved even when well expanded. It has been termed "the brightest color we have in sweet peas" and does not burn. "It is head and shoulders above anything of similar color," and it probably will never be surpassed in the orange-scarlet section. In sealed packets containing 10 seeds. Packet, 25c.

containing 10 seeds. Packet, 25c.

750. "HILARY CHRISTIE":—We are not in position to give complete detailed description of this new variety, as the description was received by wire from the grower: "Standard salmon-orange edged with fiery orange-scarlet; wings rosy-salmon; most decorative, strong grower, good size and form." This terse cable description will give as good an idea of the beauty of "Hilary Christie" as if we should write many more words. In sealed packets containing 10 seeds. Packet, 15c.

751. EMPRESS EIGENIE—The color is

751. EMPRESS EUGENIE—The color is a delicate tone of light gray, flaked with light lavender. A vase or bunch of Empress Eugenie gives a most charming effect. The flowers are of large size, beautifully waved and crimped. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer, throwing a large proportion of four-flowered sprays. Packet, 10c.

752. KING WHITE—A perfect white Spencer Sweet Pea has long been the desire of all growers and we can truthfully say "Here it is," King White being immeasurably superior in form, size and substance to all others of this color. Whereas the petals

of other white Spencers are thin and the standards generally inclined to reflex, King White has substance to spare while the standards are of immense size, bold expanded form, yet exquisitely waved. Extremely vigorous grower, floriferous to a degree, and gives a large proportion of four-flowered sprays. Packet, 10c.

sprays. Packet, 10c.

753. "WEDGEWOOD"—The best blue Spencer Sweet Pea. Wedgwood produces profusely flowers of good size (but not so sigantic as King White), borne almost uniformly in four-flowered sprays, long stout stems. Of finest Spencer form, the standard and wings are well waved. It is a color that has long been wanted and for which we anticipate an eager demand. Like most true Spencers, while blooming most abundantly, many of the flowers drop without setting any seed-pods. Packet, 10c.

754. ILLUMINATOR—Is of such a distinct and telling new color that it is sure to be eagerly sought for by Sweet Pea lovers throughout the world. Packet, 10c.

755. APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—Bright rose with primrose wings; very large flowers.

756. ASTA OHN SPENCER-Lavender.

757. AURORA SPENCER - Very dark rose striped on white ground.

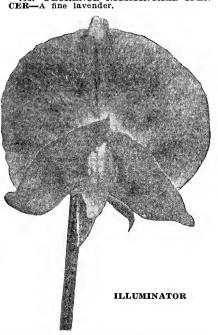
977. COUNTESS SPENCER—Large wavy petals; soft rose-pink.

758. DAINTY SPENCER — White with pink edge.

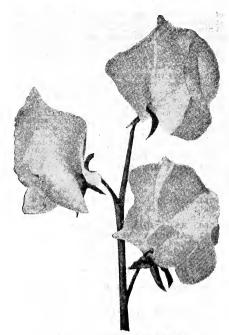
759. DOBBIE'S CREAM SPENCER—Deep cream or primrose colored; nicely waved.

760. ETHEL ROOSEVELT SPENCER—Waved, soft primrose, with dainty splashes of blush-crimson.

761. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER—Delicate blush, with pink margin.
762. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SPEN-



A vase of Peas is as a benediction upon those who behold the beauty and inhale the perfume thereof.



WHITE SPENCER

SPENCER SWEET PEAS-Continued

763. GAIETY SPENCER-Striped carmine on white

764. GEORGE HERBERT SPENCER-Bright rose-carmine.
765. KING EDWARD VII. SPENCER—

Crimson-scarlet LOYALTY SPENCER-Violet flake 766

on white te ground.
MARGARET 767. ATLEE SPENCER-

cream, suffused with solution of the cream o Pink on 768.

proof crimson. 769. MRS. HUGH DICKSON SPENCER-

Cream pink 770. MARIE CORELLI SPENCER-

Bright red

ORCHID SPENCER-Deep lavender, 771. suffused pink

772. OTHELLO SPENCER - Beautifully waved, deep 773.

PRIMROSE SPENCER-Light primrose SPENCER - Creamy,

774. RAMONA SPENCER — Cream white striped and flaked blush pink, 775. QUEEN ALEXANDRA SPENCER-

Crimson scarlet. 776.

QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER—flowers, background deep primrose, with rose. 3 to 4 flowers on each arge flowers, flushed stem.

777. SENATOR SPENCER-Large flower, and striped chocolate on shaded creamy ground. SPENCER-

778. STIRLING STENT Deep salmon self, suffused with with orange STEVENSON THOMAS SPENCER Bright orange scarlet

TRUE COUNTESS 720 SPENCER-White suffused with pink.

781. VERMILL CER—Beautifully VERMILLION BRILLIANT SPEN-Beautifully waved, brilliant scarlet. 782. WHITE SPENCER-Large. white.

Any of the above Spencer varieties at 10cer packet; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; 2

WAVED SWEET PEAS (Of the Unwin Type)

The Unwin Sweet Peas have beautifully waved or frilled edges; are very attractive. Below we offer some of the choicest varieties.

784. GLADYS UNWIN-Pink. 785. NORA UNWIN-Pure white,

large open form and wavy.

The above varieties at 10c per packet;
ounce, 15c; 2 ounces, 25c.

ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL MIXTURE

786. ROSS BROTHERS SPECIAL MIXTURE—This selection comprises the best varieties of Spencer and Grandiflora types of Sweet Peas. ½ ounce, 10c; ounce, 15c; ½ pound, 40c.

GRANDIFLORA TYPE SWEET PEAS

787. AMERICA-Pink striped on white, APPLE BLOSSOM-Bright rosy-788. nink.

789. BLACK KNIGHT-Dark maroon. 790. BLANCHE BURPEE-A fine large

white flower. BLANCHE FERRY-791. -Standard bright rose-pink; wings creamy white, tinted with rose.

792. COUNTESS OF RADNOR-Lavender.

793. DAINTY-White, with pink edge. 794. DOROTHY ECKFORD—The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra large size, splendid substance, and borne three on a stem.
795. DOROTHY TENNANT—Deep rosy

mauve, beautiful.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—Purple. EMILY HENDERSON—White, early 796. 797. and free flowering.

798 EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY -Pink and white.

799. FIREFLY-Bright red. FLORA NORTON-Bright blue. 800.

801. HON, MRS. E. KENYON—A beautiful primrose color; a bold glant flower.

802. JANET SCOTT—A bright pink.

803. KATHERINE TRACY—A lovely

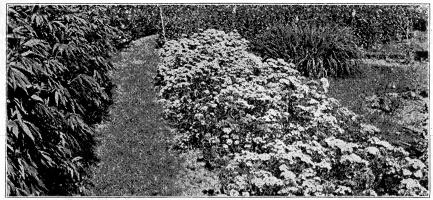
pink. 804. KING EDWARD VII .- Bright crimson, self-color.

805. GRISEL HAMILTON-Im-LADY proved navy-blue,

806. LORD NELSON-Deep, rich violet-

MISS WILLMOTT-Beautiful large flowers; the standard is of rich orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; wings also orangepink.





SWEET WILLIAM

GRANDIFLORA TYPE SWEET PEAS—Continued

808, MRS. WALTER WRIGHT — The flowers are self-colored, of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve and then to a reddish violet.

809. OTHELLO-Deep, glossy maroon.

810. PRINCE OF WALES-A large rosy

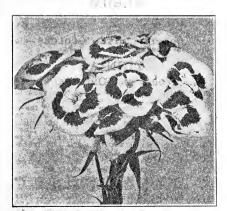
811. PRIMA DONNA—A most beautiful bright shade of pure pink. Flowers of large size and finest form.

812, QUEEN ALEXANDRA-Scarlet.

813. SENATOR-Striped.

814. THE HON. MRS. E. KENYON—The finest primrose. Yellow.
Any of the above varieties at ½ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c.

ROSS BROTHERS SPLENDID MIX-TURE—Of Sweet Peas comprises many of the best varieties. ½ ounce, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c.



SWEET WILLIAM

SWEET-WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large head of beautifully colored, sweetscented flowers in great abundance. It is hardy perennial, easily grown, and flowers the second year from seed. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants. 2 ft.

Single Varieties

816. CARMINE BEAUTY—A charming and distinct color, midway between Pink Beauty and Scarlet Beauty. 1/2 ounce, 40c; packet, 10c.

817. PINK BEAUTY—A % ounce, 30c; packet, 10c. -A beautiful pink.

818. SCARLET BEAUTYive rich, deep scarlet. 1/8 ounce, 50c; packet, 10c.

819. JOHNSON'S ounce, 30c; packet, 10c. JOHNSON'S GIANT MIXED 1/8

820. SINGLE FINE MIXED-1/4 ounce, 20c; packet, 5c.

Double Varieties

821. EXTRA FINE MIXED—Double. 1/8 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-Eved Susan)

Beautiful trailing annual, growing about 4 ft. long, preferring a warm, sunny situation, used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes.

822. ALATA—Mixed colors. 1/8 ounce, 20c; packet, 10c.

TRITOMA

823. UVARIA GRANDIFLORA—Red Hot Poker or Torch Lily. Perennial, 8 ft. A most striking and exceedingly ornamental autumn flowering plant. The noble aspect and showy flower spikes form a dense root foliage, render them valuable for shrubberies, flower borders, beds or lawns. Packet. 10c.

For what profiteth a man if he save a few cents or a little trouble when he getteth his seeds and loseth a good crop

VERBENA

Tender perennial, 4 ft. Indispensable for bedding purposes. Flowers white, scarlet, red, crimson, purple, etc. Verbenas raised from seed are usually fragrant. To hasten bloom it is better to start the seed indoors during March or April. The plants should stand about a foot apart in the open ground, and the flowers should be cut frequently. Seedling verbenas are stronger than others. Plant seed in open ground in May.

824. HYBRIDA—All ounce, 25c; packet, 5c. colors mixed. 1/4

825. MAMMOTH MIXED—Extra flowered. 1/2 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c. large

VINCA

Madagascar Periwinkle. Tender perennial. Ornamental free-blooming, handsome bushy plants, with glossy foliage and round single flowers, 1½ inches across. Blooms the first season from seed. In a sunny situation they bloom all summer; in the fall, it taken up and potted, they will bloom through the winter. Desirable for massing or borders. Very easily grown.

826. ROSEA-1/2 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

WHITE-1/4 ounce, 15c: packet, 5c.

828. MIXED-All colors. 1/4 ounce, 25c; packet, 5c.

VIOLA

(Tufted Pansies)

These dainty violet-like flowers make one These dainty violet-like flowers make one of the finest bedding plants; their colors are so clear and they bloom for such a long time during the whole summer. Six inch perennial, blooming quickly from seed; excellent for bedding effect.

829. CORNUTA—Purple Queen, 1/4 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

830. CORNUTA-Choice mixed. 1/8 ounce, 25c; packet, 10c.

851. VIOLET OR VIOLA ODORATA—Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. The true blue, single, sweet-scented violet. 1/2 ounce, 50c; packet, 15c.

VISCARIA

(Rose of Heaven)

Pretty, profuse flowering annual plants. 1 ft. Adapted for beds, edgings or clumps, growing readily in any garden soil. Flowers shaped somewhat like a single plak.

CARDINALIS-Beautiful scarlet. 1/4 ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

WALLFLOWER

Wallflowers should be better known. Half hardy perennial, 1½ ft. Their adaptability for pot culture and out-door bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win for pot culture and out-door bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. Not hardy in the northern states; should be wintered over in cold frames. Start seed indoors in March or April and transplant to open ground. Outdoor plant-ing of seed during the month of May.

833. SINGLE—All colors mixed, ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

834. DOUBLE—All ounce, 25c; packet, 10c. colors mixed. 34



ZINNIA

WILD CUCUMBER

(Echinocystis Lobata)

(ECHINGCYSUS LODAEA)

835. This is the quickest growing annual climber on our list. 30 ft. Grows wild, self-sown in many parts of the west. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pound, \$1.50; ½ pound, 40c; ounce, 15c; ½ ounce, 10c; packet, 5c.

XERANTHEMUM ANNUM ALBUM

Very good Everlasting with silvery foliage and silky flowers in pink, white and purple. Annual.

836. DOUBLE MIXED ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. COLORS - 1/4

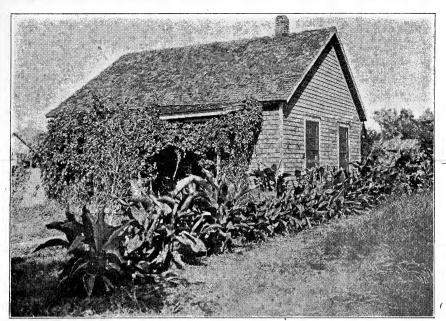
ZINNIA

(Youth and Old Age)

Half hardy annual, growing from one to two feet high. Blossoms are very double, and while the stems are stiff, they make an excellent bouquet flower. Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints, and colors; no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early in March or April and transplant. Open ground planting in May.

837. TALL—Double, all colors mixed. Ounce, 25c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c. 838. DWARF (Miniature)—Finest double mixed colors. ¼ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.

839. DOUBLE MIXED—2 feet. A very fine strain, containing many rich colors and shades. The flowers are medium size. Ounce, 25c; ½ ounce, 15c; packet, 5c.



A HEDGE OF CANNAS

BULBS

AMARYLLIS

Very popular for house culture and easily grown by every one, the chief point being to give the bulbs alternate periods of rest and growth. When the leaves appear give water and plenty of light. After flowers are off and leaves have started to turn yellow, withhold water and put pot away from light. Do not start growth again until bulb shows sign of life itself, which it will do (even when soil is perfectly dry) by pushing out new leaves.

840. JOHNSONI—Has immense trumpetshaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong fleshy stalks, and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a bright wide stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Each, 35c. Postage extra, 3c for each bulb.

BEGONIAS

Culture-This beautiful flower gives best Culture—This beautiful flower gives best results if planted where it will have partial shade from the hot sun during the afternoon. The bulbs should be set about 6 inches apart in well enriched soil. They should be planted about 2 inches deep; resulting a minimum amount of water to start off well.

841. SINGLE WHITE-Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.

842. SINGLE YELLOW-Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.

843. SINGLE SCARLET-Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.

844. SINGLE PINK-Each, 7c; 3 for 20c.

845. DOUBLE WHITE-Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.

846 DOUBLE SCARLET-Each, 10c: 3 for 25c.

847. DOUBLE PINK-Each, 10c; 3 for 848. DOUBLE YELLOW-Each, 10c; 3

for 25c. We pay postage.

GLOXINIAS

Beautiful tuberous rooted plants of dwarf Beautiful tuberous rooted plants or dwarr habit and one of the most useful pot plants for indoor culture. Flowers are trumpetshaped, borne erect above the leaves and of exceedingly rich coloring and marking, ranging from deep scarlet to violet blue. Use part leaf mold and sand in potting, as they like a light soil. Be careful in watering so as not to wet the leaves, otherwise they will spot and the plant will lose part of its beauty.

of its beauty.

849. SCARLET-Each, 10c; 3 bulbs, 25c.

850. PURE WHITE-Each, 10c; 3 bulbs, 25c.

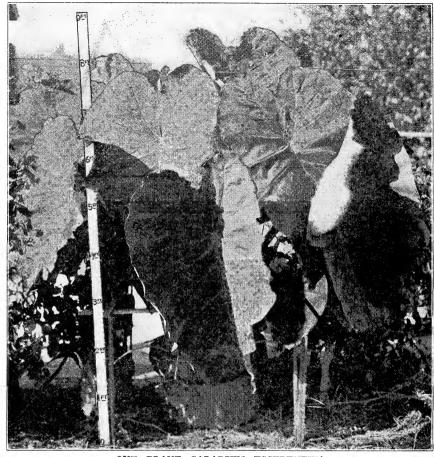
851. BLUE WITH Cach, 10c; 3 bulbs, 25c. WITH WHITE THROAT-

IMPERIALIS--A new hybrid strain, 852. IMPERIALIS—A new hybrid strain, embracing all the rich and varied colors of the Gloxinia; foliage distinct and very ornamental, being of reddish-brown or bronzy color, with strong projecting white veins, while the flowers are held very erect, thus showing to full advantage. Choice bulbs, mixed varieties, 20c each; 3 bulbs, 50c.

We pay postage.

When you plant a bed of flowers consider the pleasing appearance of a mass of color.





ONE PLANT CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

CALADIUM

Culture—The ground should be deeply spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure to the depth of 8 to 9 inches. The bulb should be planted about 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Water should be applied regularly but in small quantities until after foliage shows above the ground; then the plant requires plenty of water to produce large leaves. It is not unusual for leaves to measure between 3 and 4 feet long and 14 to 18 inches in width.

Caladiums are the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn; they are used extensively in many of the public parks, where their decorative value is greatly appreciated.

preciated.

ESCULENTUM OR ELE-PHANT'S EAR

853. BULBS—Size 7 to 9 inches in circumference. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c. Postage extra, 3c each.

854. BULBS—Size 11 to 12 inches in circumference. Each, 20c; 2 for 35c. Postage extra, 5c each.

855. BULBS—Size 12 inches and up in circumference. Each, 25c. Postage extra. 6c each.

856. BULBS-Size 14 inches and up in circumference. Each, 30c. Postage extra, 6c each.

857. FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS-No 857. FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS—No other summer foliage plant equals the Fancy Caladiums in rich and gorgeous, yet soft coloring. All of the varieties are of marvelous beauty for the furnishing of the conservatory during the summer months, for window-boxes or even for outdoor bedding in shady or semi-shady positions.

BULBS-Each, 25c. Postage extra, 3c each.

Even as a soft answer turneth away wrath, so doth the fragrance and beauty of flowers drive away care and weariness.

CANNAS

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform good results in varied climates as Cannas. They do well in all sections of the country and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded 2 feet deep and a liberal amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 1½ to 2 feet apart. The large growing kinds should be set 2 feet apart.

The Orchid Flowered kind of Cannas produce the most beautiful bloom. The flowers are much larger than the ordinary kind. They may be planted in solid beds or used as centers for beds of mixed flowers.

PLANTING—For circular beds arrange thus: In center, 1 plant; first circle, 6 plants; second circle, 12 plants; third circle, 18 plants; fourth circle, 24 plants, each circle taking 6 more plants or bulbs, bulbs to be set 18 inches apart. See Planting Table for general planting, page 88.

FALL AND WINTER TREATMENT—Do not lift plants until after a sharp frost, then take up with as much soil as possible being careful not to break or damage the roots. Cut off half the tops and store in shed or cellar. When the remaining foliage becomes perfectly dry, it may be cut off to a height of 3 inches, then the roots, still with the dirt on them, should be stored where the temperature will be from 40 to freeze nor entirely dry up. The roots may be placed on a rack or even on a dry cellar floor. Cover with a layer of straw to hold the moisture. In January or February clean the roots, divide up into pieces with 3 or 4 eyes each and start in flats or pots in the louse, then transplant to open ground after eyes each and start in lists or pots in the house, then transplant to open ground after danger of frost is past. The bulbs may be set out in the open ground without being started if you are unable to start in the house before time to set out doors.

ORCHID FLOWERING CANNAS

858. ALLEMANIA—4 to 6 ft. Green fo-liage. Flower scarlet-orange with golden-yellow markings. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

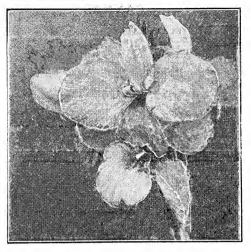
859. BURBANK—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower canary yellow. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

860. KING HUMBERT—3 to 5 feet. Bronze foliage. Flowers large, 5 to 6 inches across. Flower a glowing scarlet or orange-red, often streaked with gold. 15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

861. LOUISIANA (Pennsylvania)—5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flower a deep, vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

862. BEACON-3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. A truss of medium-sized flowers, which, opening at one time, makes a striking appearance. Flower a rich cardinal-red. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

863. INDIANA—5 to 6 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a gorgeous but velvety, flery orange. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.



VENUS

LARGE FLOWERING AND TRUSS VARIETIES

864. ORIENTAL—4 ft. Light green foliage. Flowers golden yellow, tigered with nasturtium red, forming immense spikes. 15e each, \$1.50 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

each.

865. MATADOR—4½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers are of large size, the petals broad and beautifully rounded. Color is rich scarlet, marbled cerise. Abundant bloomer. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each. 866. NEW CHICAGO—4½ ft. Green foliage. Color most brilliant and striking scarlet, without any bluish cast. 10c each. \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each. 367. MILWAUKEE—3½ to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers rich, deep maroon, the darkest of all cannas. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

follage. Flowers rich, deep maroon the darkest of all cannas. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

868. NEW YORK—5 ft. Dark bronze follage, with the orchid type of flowers. Will stand the hot sunshine as well as the toughest varieties of Cannas. The color is a solid rich scarlet, with a beautiful glowing sheen. 25c each. Postage extra, 2c each.

869. LA DONNA—2 to 3 ft. Green foliage. Flower a lovely shade of soft flesh pink, underlaid with a small recurved yellow petal, dotted with pink in the throat, Large flowers, about half way between the orchid and truss varieties. 25c each, \$2.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

and truss varieties. 25c each, \$2.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each. 870. ROSEA GIGANTEA—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower large with wider, more rounded petals and full truss. Color more of a rose pink, but still with trifle of yellow in it. 15c each, \$1.50 dozen. Postage extra,

in it. 15c each, \$1.50 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

871. WEST GROVE—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flower moderately large, 4 to 5 inches across, with rather narrow petals. Large truss, color a deep cerise pink or faintly salmon pink. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

872. SHENANDOAH—3 to 4 ft. Bronze foliage. Salmon pink flowers and rich red, bronze leaves. 15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

873. MARVEL—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a bright scarlet, edged with gold on inside of petals, and yellow streaked with scarlet on outside, giving it an illuminated effect. Medium flower, but large full truss. 20c each, \$1.75 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each. each.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

CANNAS

874. FLAMBEAU—6 to 7 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a glowing, flery vermillion orange, edged with golden-yellow and same color in its throat. Very large flowers, often measuring 7 inches across, with a wavy edge. 15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

875. MLLE. BERAT—4 to 5 ft. Green foliage. Soft, rosy carmine. The nearest approach to a pink. 10e each, 60c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

876. CHAS. HENDERSON—4 ft. Green foliage. Crimson flowers. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

877. EGANDALE—4 ft. Bronze foliage. Flowers currant red, small but held erect, full truss. 10c each, 75c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

878. VENUS—3 to 4 ft. Green toliage. Flowers a gay, rosy pink, with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Large flowers and large truss. 15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

879. ALBA ROSEA—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. A most unusual and lovely canna. Flowers small with stiff, narrow petals, unlike other cannas and the loveliest shade of peach blossom pink, shading to creamy white. 15c each, \$1.25 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

880. MADAIRE—6 to 7 ft. One of the best light green foliage cannas. Flowers small, red and yellow with yellow center. 10c each, 50c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

882. KING OF BRONZES—7 to 8 ft. Foliage canna with rich, red bronze leaves rounded at end; very gorgeous and striking. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

882. MAJESTIC—6 to 7 ft. A foliage canna with long, pointed bluish-green leaves, lined and ribbed with bronze. It bears a small, slender, erect, full truss of small carmine flowers. Splendid hedge canna. 10c each, 90c dozen. Postage extra. 2c each.

883. ROBUSTA (Musafolia)—7 to 8 ft. Leaves a dark green edged with purplish bronze and often 4 feet long. Small red flowers. 10c each, 75c dozen. Postage extra, 2c each.

884. COLLECTION—To introduce these beautiful flowers, we will sell for 50c, 1 each Louisiana, Burbank, Allemania, Beacon, Mille. Berat, Majestic, and King of Bronzes. Postage extra on the lot, 10c.

885. RED SHADES—Unknown varieties of red cannas. 60c dozen. Postage extra, 10c dozen.

886. ASSORTED UNKNOWN VARIETIES—Often tubers get mixed up, and we will sell you these canna tubers at a very low price. 50c dozen. Postage extra, 10c dozen.

PLANTING TABLE—The table below shows the number of plants required to fill a circular bed of the dimensions given. In planting begin outside row—where 6 inches apart, 3 inches from edge of bed; where 12 inches apart, 6 inches from edge of bed. It is customary among professionals in planting a bed to set the plants somewhat closer together in the two outer rows, giving more space between each plant towards the center of the bed.

Diame	eter	6 in.	12 in.	18 in.	24 in.	30 in.	Diameter	6 in.	12 in.	18 in.	24 in.	30 in.
of be	eđ.	apart.	apart.	apart.	apart.	apart.		apart.	apart.	apart.	apart.	apart.
3 fe		28	- 7	_	-		12 feet	452	113	50	28	18
4 '		48	12	6			13 "	528	132	59	33	22
5 '	•	80	20	8			14 "	612	153	68	39	25
6 '	4	112	28	13	7		15 "	704	176	78	44	28
7 '	•	152	38	17	9		16 "	804	201	89	50	32
8 '		200	50	23	12		17 "	904	226	100	57	36
9 '		256	64	28	16		18 "	1,016	254	113	63	40
10 '	4	320	80	36	20	13	19 "	1,132	283	126	71	46
11 '		380	95	42	24	16	20 "	1.256	314	139	78	50

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. For an oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.



MEADOW GOLD

DAHLIAS

How to Grow and Care for Dahlias

If possible, plant in an open, sunny situation. Prepare the soil thoroughly by deep digging. Be moderate in the use of both manure and water. Never plant when the soil is wet. Lay the tuber flat on its side and cover it 4 inches deep, pressing the soil firmly on the tuber.

Keep the soil loose and mellow from frequent hoeing, drawing the soil to a slight hillock around the plant.

Tall growing varieties may be kept fairly dwarf by pinching out the tip when the first shoot is 6 inches high. All varieties growing above 4 feet should be tied to stout stakes to hold them in position.

 3×3 feet is about the proper distance to plant apart.

Keep all dead flowers trimmed off.

Dahlia blooms keep much better if cut in the evening—about sunset—and the less foliage taken off with the flowers the better for both plant and flower. If green is desired, use some other green of better keepling qualities.

After frost has killed the tops, dig the there carefully, remove the soil from the roots, and store away in a box or barrel secure from frost. As a precaution, it would be well to cover the tubers so stored with sand, leaves or moss.

send, leaves or moss.

All clumps should be divided into several pieces before being reset the following spring.

CHOICE SELECTION OF DAHLIAS

GEISHA - (Peony Flowered) -557. URISHA—(Peony Flowered)—The showlest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Petals very long, curved and twisted. A rich combination of scarlet and gold, shaded to amber-yellow. 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

888. OURAY — (Peony Flowered) — Deep blood-red. Flowers large and rather loosely constructed; long stems. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

889. DR. H. H. RUSBY—(Peony Flow-ered)—An early and constant bloomer. Immense bright lemon flowers, often 6 to 8 inches across. Plants vigorous and healthy; extra fine. 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

890. GAIETY—A superb new decorative, vivid scarlet, heavily marked with pure white. An excellent cut flower variety. Stems are long and flowers are produced freely. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen. Stems

891. MANITOU—(Decorative) — Immense size, often 3 inches in diameter. The color is pleasing, being an amber-bronze, with a distinct shading of pink. Not suitable for cutting, as the flowers are too large, and the stems rather short. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

892. MEADOW GOLD — (Decorative) — Flowers very large, borne on extra long stems 18 to 24 inches. Color, primrose-yellow, faintly tinged with delicate pink, changing to lemon-yellow later in the season. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

893. SOUVENIR DOUZON—(Decorative)
—Immense flower, with broad, flat petals
and full to the center. Undoubtedly the
largest red in the decorative section. 20c
each, \$2.00 dozen.

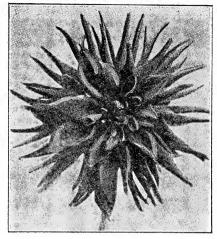
894. W. W. RAWSON—(Show)—An exceptionally fine, large flower produced on long stems. Color pure white, overlaid with delicate lavender. 25c each, \$2.50

895. CREAM OF THE VALLEY—(Show) Creamy-pink, shading to crimson tip. Very large and regular in form. Stems long and erect. 4 feet. 25c each, \$2,50 dozen.

896. CORONA—(The Carnation Dahlia)—A miniature decorative form. Flower double and of purest white. At a little distance it would be pronounced a carnation, which it resembles both in size and form. This graceful decorative type will undoubtedly supercede the rounded, formal white pompons. 3 feet. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

897. D. M. MOORE—(Show)—A flower of mammoth size, produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. Its color is a deep velvety maroon. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

898. MRS. WINTERS—(Decorative)—This superb white Dahlia is always reliable, always satisfactory. As a white, it has neither a superior nor an equal. 3 feet. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen.



"UNCLE TOM"

899. COUNTRY GIRL—(Cactus)—Base of petals golden-yellow, suffused with salmonrose; a bright and pleasant combination of color. Flowers very large and perfect in form. 3½ feet. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen.

900. CHAS. CLAYTON — (Cactus)—Stem long, holding flower well above the foliage. The color is a most intense red. Flowers large in size and are produced freely. 4 feet. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

901. KREIMHILDE—An exquisite pink, shaded to white in the center. Undoubtedly the best and most perfect pink Dahlia to date. 4 feet. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen.

-Clear lemon Flowers 902. PROF. ZACHARIAS—Clear lemonyellow petals, long and straight. Flowers well above the foliage. 3 feet. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

903. UNCLE TOM—Dark maroon approaching black; fine shaped flower, with good stem. 3 feet. 20c each, \$2.00 dozen.

Postage paid on single bulbs. lots, add 20c to cover postage.

DAHLIA COLLECTION

904. PURPLE GEM-Rich royal purple, a first-class flower. 4 feet.

905. A. D. LIVONI—Rich pink, evenly formed. A very handsome flower. 3 feet.

906. QUEEN OF THE YELLOWS—Fine, clear yellow. An early and very prolific bloomer. 4 feet.

907. GLORI-DE-LYON—Pure white. The best white Dahlia in cultivation. Round as a ball. 3 feet.

908. SNOW—Beautiful clear white; long stem. Excellent for cutting. 4 feet.

909. FIRE BALL—The most intense dark red, with long stems. 4 feet.

910. BONA MAZA—An odd Dahlia. White ground, streaked and marbled in a curious manner with bright red. 4 feet.

Any of above varieties, 15c each, postpaid; dozen, \$1.50, postage extra at 20c dozen.





AMERICA

GLADIOLI

A search of the floral kingdom, be it ever so painstaking and complete, will discover no flower to match the Gladiolus in ease of culture or another which shows so great a diversity of color in endless combination and variety. It is matchless as a cut flower. The great advancement recently effected in the size and colors of the blossoms justly entitle the Gladiolus to the position it now holds, aristocrat of the border.

The amateur gardener appreciates its sure blooming qualities, the stored up nourishment in the bulb making certain its vigorous growth. Seldom attacked by insect or disease, it blossoms under conditions which would discourage any less hardy bulb or plant.

Culture—The Gladiolus thrives in a sunny location, protected from wind. It appears to best advantage when planted among Paeonies, shrubbery or in masses or rows bordered with some lower growing plants such as Candy-tuft. Alyssum or Bachelor's Buttons. These make a pleas-ing contrast with the tall, stiffer foliage of the Gladious.

Gladiolus bulbs will grow in any good garden soil, but Gladiolus bulbs will grow in any good garden soil, but do much better when the latter has been enriched with well-rotted manure. If the bulbs are planted at intervals from April to June the blooming period will extend from July until frost, A trench should be dug five inches deep and an inch of sand placed in the bottom to absorb surplus moisture. Then set the bulb (flat or hollow side down) in the sand.

For earliest blossoms, draw 2 inches of soil over the bulbs at first, replacing the rest when the shoots appear. As the leaves develop, more earth should be drawn up around the base, to furnish support for the stalks. Keep the bed free from weeds and give plenty of water, especially during the blooming period. When the flower buds appear the plants should be staked.

Choice Gladioli

911. AMERICA—Exquisite delicate pink. Spines 2 to 3 feet long, upon which flowers of good size are well arranged. 6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100. AMERICA-Exquisite delicate pink. Spikes 2 to

912. AUGUSTA-Popular white. Splendid large, white blossoms, with blue anthers. 6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

913. BARON HULOT—Rich, deep violet. A fine, dark shade bordering on blue. Should be planted with a light variety for contrast. 7c each, 60c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

914. ELECTRA-Brilliant vermilion. One of the newest Gladiolus and is exception-ally beautiful; extra large flowers. 15c each, \$1.50 dozen.

915. EMPRESS OF INDIA-Deep maroon. A rich, velvety shade, very decorative. 7c each, 70c dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

916. GLORY OF HOLLAND-A beautiful pure white, with lavender anthers. Flowers very large; first-class in every way. 10c each, 75c dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

917. HALLEY—Salmon-pink, shaded yel-w. The predominating color of the flowers is delicate pink with a slight roseate tinge. The lower petals bear a creamy blotch, with a bright red stripe through the center, producing a superb effect. 7c each, 70c dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

918. KUNDERDI GLORY - Cream-pink. Ruffled petals. Large, sturdy flower spikes Flowers are pale with a crimson stripe through each lower petal. All the petals are daintily ruffled. 10c each, 75c dozen.

919. LILY LEHMAN—Pure white, frilled edge. White shading into a rose tint. Especially effective when planted near America or Panama. 6c each, 60c dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

920. MRS. FRANCES KING-Most popular light scarlet. Of exceptional value for cut flower use. Separate flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and 5 to 6 flowers are open at one time. 6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Postage paid on single bulbs. Dozen or more Gladiolus, postage extra, at 10c dozen.

🕯 🟎 Acorn Brand Seeds Will Please You 😅 🕏

921. NIAGARA—Nearly canary-yellow. A charming American variety of a delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy-carmine in the throat; very large, open flowers, on tall, straight spikes; beautiful as a cut flower. 10c each, 85c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

922. PANAMA—Finest new pink. It resembles its parent, America, but is richer in shade and larger. The flower spike is exceptionally long. A matchless variety in its class, having taken prizes at many of the famous flower shows. 10c each, 85c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

923. PINK BEAUTY—Pale claret-pink, shaded deeper. Bright carmine-rose, darker blotch on lower petals; early, fine cut flower. 6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

924. PRINCEPS—The Amaryllis flowered Gladiolus. Splendid, later flowering variety; flowers of enormous size, 5½ inches in diameter and a dazzling scarlet-red color, with a small white band on each lower petal. Spikes produce 12 to 15 flowers and grow 4 feet in height. 6c each, 50c dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

925. WILLY WIGMAN—Delicate with soft carmine blotch. 7c each, dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

FACTS ABOUT GLADIOLI

Gladioli are the best of all summer flower-

one cannot guarantee a crop of any flow-ers, since they are all subject to uncon-trollable weather conditions, but there is no flower more certain to do well than the Gladioli.

Gladioli. Few garden flowers last longer after being cut.
They are fine for the children's garden, since they are of so easy culture.
Gladioli buibs are easily cared for over winter, if the directions on this page are followed. Then they may be planted out the following year and will continue to increase annually. annually.

Plant Gladioli this spring if you want beautiful flowers next summer.

beautiful flowers next summer.
They bloom from midsummer until frost if planted at intervals of 10 days apart.
Gladioli appear best in masses of twenty-five or more of one color.
For early flowers, start the bulbs indoors in March or April and transplant to the garden in late May.

Plant Gladioli by the hundreds and those

garden in late May.

Plant Gladioli by the hundreds and thousands this year. The initial cost is less than ever before and the expense of growing them slight.

GLADIOLI IN SEPARATE

926. ORANGE AND YELLOW SHADES -7c Each, 70c dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

927. PINK AND ROSE SHADES—4c each, 40c dozen, \$2.75 per 100.

928. SCARLET AND RED SHADES—4e each, 35c dozen, \$2.50 per 100.
929. WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES—5c each, 50c dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Fall and Winter Treatment—Before the ground freezes lift the bulbs, cut off half the follage and remove to a cool shed or cellar. Here they should be spread out to dry, leaving plenty of air space between all bulbs and tops to prevent mould. A convenient method is to stand them up in flats which are then piled in tiers, with air spaces between.

between.

After the tops dry up they should be cut off with a sharp knife or pruning shears. At this time also the bulbs may be separated and the small side growths, or bulblets removed. The latter may be handled just like the big bulbs, except they should not be planted so deep. They will form blooming bulbs in three or four years. Then the bulbs are placed in paper bags, sawdust or sand to prevent them from becoming too dry. Lastly, remove to a storage room having a temperature of about 35 degrees, to prevent sprouting.

TUBEROSES

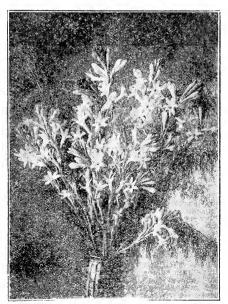
One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes, which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Bulbs should be taken up before freezing weather and placed in a dry cellar.

930. ARMSTRONG'S EVER BLOOMING -5c each, 3 bulbs 10c, dozen 35c, prepaid.

931. DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL—5c each, 3 for 10c, dozen 35c, prepaid.

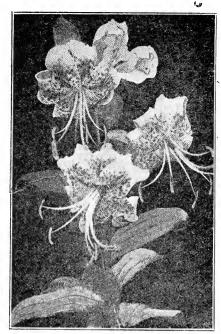
932. MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING-These came from high tableland of central Mexico. They have tall, stiff stems, flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant. Commence to bloom in May or June farther north (than Texas or Mexico) and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season. Large bulbs, 5c each, dozen 50c, \$3.50 per 100, prepaid.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Postage paid on single bulbs. Dozen or more Gladioli, postage extra, at 10c dozen.



MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING TUBEROSE





AURATUM

Hardy Garden Lilies

The favorite flowers of everyone who wishes to have a succession of bloom in the herbaceous border or beds. Lilies can be successfully planted amongst shrubbery, where they take up little or no room, and if properly chosen with regard to their time of flowering, a constant show can be had for the better part of the summer.

AURATUM-Gold Banded-The most 533. AUKATUM—Gold Banded—The most beautiful and popular variety of the lily family. Should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal. Very fragrant. Mammoth size bulbs 9 to 11 inches, postpaid, 25c each, at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 dozen.

934. SPECIOSUM ALBUM—Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals, very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs 9 to 11 inches. Postpand. 45c each, at purchaser's expense. paid. 45c \$3.50 dozen.

\$3.50 dozen.

935. MELPOMENE — Crimson Banded—
We consider this the most satisfactory of
the Speciosum class. When planted in a
favorable location, it will last for years.
Flowers are white with a deep rosy-crimson band on each petal, with deeper color
spots between. They are 5 to 6 inches in
diameter. Very fragrant. Mammoth bulbs
9 to 11 inches. 25c each, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$2.00 dozen.

936. TIGRINUM SPLENDENS—(Improved Single Tiger Lily)—Very hardy native lily; orange-red, spotted purple-black. Each, 16c, postpaid; purchaser's expense, 75c dozen.

937. TIGRINUM FL. PL.—(Double Tiger Lily)—The well known double Tiger Lily, Rich orange blossoms; 4 ft. Each, 15c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, \$1.00 dozen.

ISMENE CALATHINA

938. PERUVIAN DAFFODIL—This curious plant throws up its flower spikes as soon as growth commences and before the leaves appear. Flowers are pure white, bearing three or four on a stem, and they are very fragrant. Treat bulbs same as Gladioli. Extra large bulbs, postpaid, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen; large bulbs, postpaid, 25c each, \$2.25 dozen. dozen.

LILY OF VALLEY

No garden is complete without a bed of these fragrant flowers. Should be planted in a shady place, where if left to themselves they will spread and increase rapidly.

939. LILY OF VALLEY CLUMPS—will give best results when planted in partial shade or under trees. Each, 35c; postage extra, 10c per clump.

ANNUAL VINES

940. CINNAMON VINE—Quick grower with beautiful, glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers. Vines will run 25 to 35 feet in one season. Medium size roots, each 5c, dozen 50c, postpaid; extra large roots, each 10c.

941. MADEIRA—One of the best and most popular climbers; not for the flower which is insignificant, but for its leaves, which are small, dark-green and very dense. The vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, making best growth, however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy and roots should be taken up in the fall. Bulbs, each 5c, 3 for 12c, dozen 40c, postpaid; at purchaser's expense, 25 for 75c, \$2.50 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOW-ERING TREES AND SHRUBS

ALTHEA FRUTEX—(Rose of Sharon)—A free-flowering shrub of easy culture and very desirable on account of blooming in August and September. Flowers resemble a double hollyhock. It requires protection, and should be planted only in the spring. Grows 9 to 12 feet high.

942. DOUBLE WHITE, PINK OR RED— 2 to 3 feet. Each 30c, by express.

943. DOUBLE PINK OR WHITE, TREE FORM-4 to 5 feet. Each 60c, by express.

BERBERIS—(Barberry) — Hardy shrubs ith thorny branches, thriving in almost with thorny branches, any kind of soil.

944. THUNBERGH—(Japanese Barberry)—One of the most beautiful shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth and never need be touched with the shears. The foliage is beautiful at all times, and in the fall turns to a most brilliant crimson color. It seldom grows over 4 feet high. It is fine for the edge of a terrace and along roads and walks, and is justly popular as a hedge plant, forming without clipping a low, dense hedge of surpassing grace and beauty, or by the free use of the shears, a formal hedge of great density and durability. 2-Year, 15 to 18 inches, each 20c, at purchaser's expense. THUNBERGH-(Japanese Barberry)

SPIREA

945. VAN HOUTTEI—(Bridal Wreath)—
This is without a doubt the most beautiful
and useful of shrubs. Always effective if
planted singly or in groups on the lawn, in
front of the porch, in shrub borders or in a
hedge. Handsome throughout the entire
years. 2 to 3 feet. Each, 25c, at purchaser's expense.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES



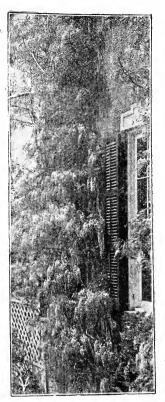
CLEMATIS PANICULATA

CLEMATIS

946. JACKMANI — This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and deep rich velvety-purple flower, is the most satisfactory of its class. 2-year-old plants, each 50c, 3 for \$1.25, by express at purchaser's expense.

947. HENRYI — A strong grower, flowers always eight-sepaled, 4 to 6 inches in diameter and pure white; very hardy. 2-year-old plants, each 50c, 3 for \$1.25, by express at purchaser's expense.

948. JAPANESE CLEMATIS - (Clematis Paniculata)-The finest small flowered Clematis. A rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. The flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant and produced in great bunches. It flowers in September, when few other flowers are in This is the bloom. easiest to grow and the most popular of all the small flowered vines. 2-year-old roots, each 30c. 3 for 80c. postpaid.



WISTARIA

WISTARIA

949. SINENSIS—Long clusters of purple flowers. 2-year-old roots, each 50c, by express at purchaser's expense.

HONEYSUCKLES

The old favorite hardy climber. Is one of the best climbers for covering arbors, fences, pergolas, verandas, etc. They are the best vines for ground planting under trees, and if used on terraces or embankments, will prevent washing.

950. JAPONICA HALLEANA — Almost evergreen sort; flowers pure white, changing to yellow. 2-year-old vines, each 35c, by express at purchaser's expense.

951. HECKROTTI—(New Sweet Scented)
—Remarkable for the large size and distinct
appearance of its flowers, dark rich red and
creamy-yellow in color. Blooms continually
the whole season. 2-year-old vines, each 35c,
by express at purchaser's expense.

Our Bulb Book, describing "Acorn Brand" Bulbs, Fall and Winter, will be ready for mailing about September 15th, and is yours for the asking. 952. BOSTON IVY—(Ampelopsis Veitchif)
—Its glossy, ivy leaves overlap each other, and its long, delicate, young shoots stretch up the walls with very rapid growth. The tendrils at nearly every point cling firmly to the smoothest surface of rock or wood. The glossy leaves assume in the autumn the most beautiful tints of scarlet crimson. 2-year roots, 25c each, 3 for 65c, postpaid.

953. VIRGINIA CREEPER — (Amelopsis Quinquefolia—Luxuriant in growth with handsome foliage, turning to bright crimson in the fall. Very hardy, fine for climbing old tree trunks, walls or fences. Strong plants, 2 years old, each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50, at purchaser's expense.

954. IPOMOEA-PANDURATA — Rapid growing climber, absolutely hardy, thriving in almost any soil. Flowers are abundant, pure white, with purple throat. Foliage is luxuriant. First size roots, 15c each; dozen, \$1.50, at purchaser's expense.

955. KUDZU VINE—(or Jack and the Bean Stalk)—In rich soil will grow 60 feet in one season. Starts into growth slowly. Leaves in shape like Lima Beans. Dark green, texture soft and wooly, fine for porches, arbors, old trees, etc. Small roots, each 15c, 3 for 40c, postpaid; large roots, each 25c, 3 for 65c, by express at purchaser's expense.

ROSES

How to Grow Roses

SITUATION—Good roses may be grown in any open, sunny position, if possible sheltered from north winds, and clear of all roots of trees and shrubs.

PREPARATION OF THE BEDS—Roses will grow and give good returns in any fertile, well-drained ground; but it is worth while to use some care in the preparation of the beds, as the general health of the plants, quantity and quality of bloom usually more than repays the extra care expended on this detail. The best soil for Roses is sod from an old pasture and well-rotted cow manure. Dig out the bed to a depth of two feet or more, and, if drainage is imperfect, it must be provided for. Fill in with a mixture of soil and manure as above. It is best to make the beds some time in advance of planting, to allow time for settling. After the soil is settled, it should be about an inch below the level of the adjacent surface; make the beds not over 3½ to 5 feet wide, which enables you to bick the blooms without stepping on the bed.

PLANTING AND SUMMER CARE—The

PLANTING AND SUMMER CARE—The ideal time to plant is in the spring, just after danger from frost is past.

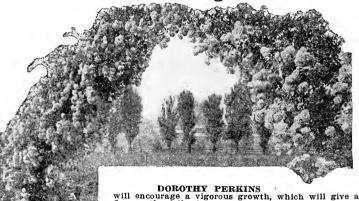
Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties can be set

18 inches apart, Hybrid Perpetuals 2 feet apart, and both eight inches from the edge of the beds. When the plants are supplied in pots, they should be set so that the ball of earth is about two and one-half inches below the level of the ground. Firm the soil well around the plants, and give a thorough watering if the soil is dry. Throughout the summer the surface of the soil should be cultivated weekly. If this is done, watering will be rarely necessary.

PRUNING—The Roses sent out by us in Spring require no further pruning; they are ready to plant as received. For instructions how to prune during succeeding seasons, see the directions given under the headings of the different classes in the sons, see the cheadings of the pages following.

WINTER PROTECTION—In this latitude we have found that the most satisfactory protection is to draw up a mound of soil from 8 to 10 inches high around the base of the plants, then covering the entire beds after the ground begins to freeze with any loose material, such as strawy manure, evergreen boughs, or corn stalks, and in more severe climates heavier covering is all that is resulted. is required.

Climbing Roses



PRUNING —
Climbing Roses
require no
pruning in the
spring beyond spring beyond the cutting out of very old or dead wood and the shortening the shortening of the laterals and long canes to make the growth conform to the form to the space to be covered, but a severe pruning in July is bene-ficial directly after they have finished flower-ing. Cutting at that all old ng wood away at time flowering

DOROTHY PERKINS flowering wood will encourage a vigorous growth, which will give an abundance of flowers the following season.

956. CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A rose of great merit. Color a rosy-crimson, similar to its popular parent, and with the same exquisite fragrance, a quality rarely found in climbing Roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots of ten to fifteen feet in one season, and as hardy as an oak. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, of fine form, and are produced in great profusion, not only in May and June, but there is a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season. 2-year, each 50c.

957. CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—Still a favorite. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and the foliage is dark, glossy and profuse. 2-year, each 36c.

959. PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—This variety is identical with the Crimson Rambler, except the color is deeper and more lasting, the flowers are perfectly double to the center, and come into flower about 10 days after the Crimson Rambler. Strong 2-year, each 50c.

each 50c.

each 50c.

960. TAUSENDSCHON — This beautiful variety surpasses all other climbing roses of this section, both in growth, foliage and other end of July. Each individual flower measures about 2 inches across and is of a beautiful soft shell-pink, same color as Clothilde Soupert, later on changes to rose-carmine. 2-year, each 50c.

961. WHITE DOROTHY—This beautiful new rose is the counterpart of the well-known Dorothy Perkins, except in the color, which is pure white, but it is quite as Climbing Roses by express at purchasers' expense.

Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses

This class has resulted from crossing the Hybrid Perpetuals with the Teas Scented varieties, and possesses the hardiness of the first with the free blooming habit and fragrance of the latter. All have long pointed buds borne on strong stems which make them very valuable for cut flowers. Being so hardy, such free bloomers during the entire summer, and embracing such a wide range of color, they will undoubtedly grow greatly in favor and be much more widely planted than at present, both in small gardens and where large beds are desired.

We especially recommend these roses for flowering during the summer and fall months and have selected only those that are best in their color and with the most desirable qualities.

For best results, Hybrid Tea Roses should be severely pruned; the stronger shoots should be cut back to from 8 to 12 inches in height, while all weak, thin wood should be removed entirely.

Up to May 10 to 15. we can sundy

weak, thin wood should be removed.

Up to May 10 to 15, we can supply strong 2-year field grown plants of the following list; after that date we offer pot-grown stock only.

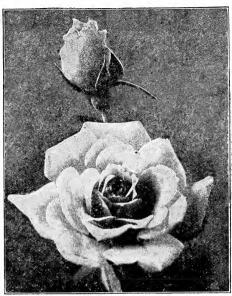
Two-year, field grown, each 35c, 3 for \$1.00, dozen \$3.50. Potted plants (after May 10 to 15), each 50c, 3 for \$1.35, per dozen \$5.00 (by express at purchaser's

963. LADY HILLINGDON—(Tea Scented)

-An exceptionally free blooming variety of a deep golden-yellow. Its long pointed buds open beautifully and expose the richness of color in the center for which it is so remarkable. remarkable.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA



MRS. AARON WARD

964. MY MARYLAND-A very summer rose of a bright salmon-pink, with pale edges. It is very free to bloom and remarkably fragrant.

PRINCE DE BULGARIE-Silvery flesh, shaded with salmon; long bud, very distinct and good variety; vigorous,

966. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Unquestionably the finest brilliant red, hardy, everblooming garden rose. The flowers are very showy and handsome. It blooms constantly and continues covered with flowers the whole

967. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA— One of the best white roses, either for bedding or for cut flowers. A tinge of lemon in the center adds to its beauty. Known the world over and is worthy of being planted in every garden.

968. KILLARNEY-A strong robust growor and a free, continuous bloomer. The color is brilliant sparkling pink; the flowers are extra large and full, with broad, thick petals and delightful fragrance.

969. MRS. AARON WARD—(New)—This beautiful rose changes in color as the flower expands; the opening bud is a deep coppery orange, changing when partly developed to golden orange in the center, while the edges of the petals, which recurve in a most graceful way, are creamy white; the combination is very striking and beautiful. When fully open it is an exquisite shade of pink-ish fawn. Very free flowering.

970. WHITE KILLARNEY—Pure white. The flowers are very large, buds long and pointed, borne on strong erect stems.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Among garden lovers, no hardy plants are so generally popular as the Hybrid Perpetuals, often called June Roses. Once established, they are strong and hardy growers, bearing large globular flowers. While severe weather does not kill them, some protection in the way of a moderate covering of rotted straw, light manure, or leaves as very advantageous.

Pruning—Cut away all weak growth, and if quality of bloom is desired, cut back the strong canes to within 8 or 9 inches of the ground, but if quantity of bloom for garden effect is desired, leave these canes from 2 to 3 feet high, according to their strength.

PRICES

Extra strong, doormant, 2-year-old field grown plants supplied up to May 1, by express, each 35c, 3 for \$1.00, dozen \$3.50, per 100 \$22.00. If to go by mail, add 5c each for postage.

971. MRS. JOHN LAING—Delicate pink; large, fine form; very fragrant. Flowers continuously the entire season in the open ground.

972. FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—A new hardy rose and a grand variety. The flowers are large and full; buds long, color a pure white. The plant is a very vigorous grower and produces flowers throughout the season. Sometimes called the White American Beauty.

973. PAUL NEYRON—Probably the largest rose in cultivation, and one of the best bloomers. Color a bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. The plant is an exceptionally strong grower, often making shoots four to five feet in one season, each shoot bearing an immense flower. A rose we highly recommend.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



MRS. JOHN LAING

974. GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired, and in great demand.

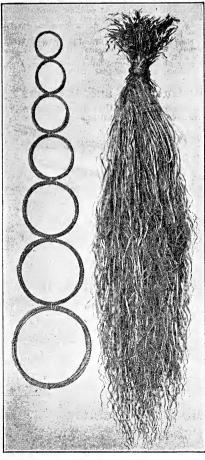
975. ULRICH BRUNNER—Brilliant cherry-red; fine form and finish. Plant vigorous and hardy. One of the best.

976. GLOIRE LYONNAISE—White, tinted with yellow; large, full and of good shape; very distinct and pleasing.

Rose Enemies-When grown under favorable conditions, Roses are not so apt to be attacked by insect pests or other troubles as they are if half starved and otherwise neglected. A weekly application of Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture, at the rate of eight ounces to five gallons of water, applied with a whisk broom, or any sprayer that will reach the under side of the foliage. beginning at the time that the plants have developed into active growth, and continued throughout the season, will keep them free of almost all insect pests, as well as fungous diseases, but if in spite of this spraying, mildew should affect the foliage, use Sulphide of Potassium at the rate of one-half ounce to one gallon of water. This is sometimes effective where the Bordeaux Mixture fails. It may be necessary to supplement this treatment with several applications of any tobacco solution, or tobacco dust, for greenfly or aphis, which may appear during the growing season.







RAFFIA

Raffia is the name given to a long-leaved plant found on the Island of Madagascar. The outer skin of the leaves is stripped off by the natives and tied in long hanks or braids, after which it is packed in bales ready for shipment. As a weaving material it is ideal, combining, as it does, softness and flexibility with great strength. The strands average three feet in length; this gives it a decided advantage over splints and grasses.

We can supply Raffla in almost all colors. Samples sent on request.

Bunch 5 Lbs. \$1,25 Natural\$0.10 Colors15

If to go by parcel post, include postage in remittance.

REEDS (RATTAN)

Since the recent awakening to the importance of basketry, Rattan has been brought into marked prominence. Reeds in natural color only.

	Bunch	¼ LD.	LD.				
No. 0	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.65				
No. 1	15	.35	1.25				
No. 2	15	.30	1.00				
No. 3	15	.25	.90				
No. 4	15	.25	.90				
No. 5	15	.25	.80				
No. 6	15	.25	.70				
No. 7	15	.25	.70				
No. 8		.25	.70				
No. 9	15	.25	.70				
No. 6 Flat	15	.25	.80				
Winding Reed	15	.25	.90				
If to go by parcel post, include postage in							

remittance. BASKET BOOK, illustrated, postpaid, 25c

NEEDLES for Raffia Work, 6 for 5c; packet, 10c, postpaid.

Postage Extra on Raffia and Reeds at Parcel Post Rate.

Diamond Garden Cultivators



The "Diamond" Double Wheel Garden Cultivator has a special device for expanding and closing, which permits the operator to set the Cultivator instantly to any desired width. It is furnished with attachments for harrowing, furrowing, and covering. Attractively finished and knocked down for shipment. Furnished with six reversible points, weed cutters, right and lefthand plows and leaf guards. Weight, 38 pounds. Price, \$4.75. Rakes extra, 35c.

Western Garden Seed Drill

This Drill is different from most tools of its class, being similar to a one-horse corn drill, but reduced in size to sult garden seeds, and so it can be operated by hand. Will sow turnip, celery, cabbage, sage, radish, onion, carrot, beet, spinach, parsnip, apple, pear, peas, corn, beans, broom corn and sorghum seed. To obtain the best results the seed should be clean and in good condition. Weight, 45 lbs. Price, \$6.50.

Planet Jr. Garden and Farm Implements

Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow—Cultivator and Pulverizer—Complete (with lever wheel and pulverizer), \$9.00. With lever wheel, \$7.40. Price, plain, \$6.20. Packed, weight complete, 73 lbs.

No. 4 Planet Jr.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow—Price, complete, \$11.00. As a seeder only, \$9.00. Steel Driving Wheel.

Weight complete, 53 pounds; hopper holds 2½ quarts. Equipment—1 pair of 4½-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 1 garden plow, 1 leaf guard.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe— Price, with attachments, \$7.00. Packed, weight, 32 pounds. 1 pair of 6-inch hoes, 2 pair of hollow steel cultivator teeth, 1 pair of plows, 1 pair of leaf lifters.

"Norcross" Cultivator-Hoes and Weeders

Wonderful time and labor-saving implements that cultivate closer to plants without injuring roots or foliage than any tool known.

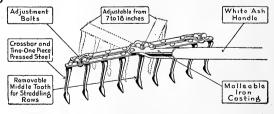
Cost but a trifle more than common hoe, and does the work of the most expensive wheel plow.

Detachable steel prongs.
Extra high grade handles, finely finished throughout.



Pull-Easy Adjustable Garden Cultivator

The handiest little garden tool that ever sunk its teeth into Mother Earth. It has the perfect balance or "hang" which is necessary to any tool and which enables one to use it for a long time without tiring the arms. The handle is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Teeth are of one piece cold pressed steel and are unbreakable. Ask for pamphlet. F. O. B. Wichita, \$1.25 each.



Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeder

THE No. 6 SEEDER is made for sowing all small seeds like Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet and Clover. 14-ft. Hopper, \$8.50; 16-ft. Hopper, \$9.00.

THE No. 5 has a double hopper and sows all small seeds like Clover, Timothy, Millet, Alfalfa, also all chaffy seeds like Red Top, Orchard Grass and Clean Blue Grass. Hopper 14-ft. long, \$11.00.



The Cyclone Seed Sower

It is the greatest labor and seed saving invention of the age. The working principles are a novelty of simplicity, the results of more than twenty-five years of careful study. It is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. It will sow Alfalfa, Timothy, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Hungarian, Red-top, Turnip, Millet, Kaffir, Cane, Cotton, and all other grains and seeds perfectly even, any desired amount per acre, and from thirty to sixty acres a day. Full instructions and directions on every machine. Price, 8150

THE CYCLONE JR. SEED SOWER—Embodies all the principal features for even distribution of seeds, as found in our time-tested Cyclone Seeders. It is, however, built on slightly different principles. High in Value, Low in Price. Each, \$1.25.

SPRAYING

Spraying is a recognized part of fruit growing and gardening and the more frequently it is done the more profitable the crops produced.

A great many orchards are infested with San Jose Scale, which if permitted to remain on the trees, will increase very rapidly in one year and within a two-year period will destroy many of the trees unless proper spraying is done to control the scale.

It is not difficult to destroy San Jose Scale if one will carefully spray the trees with Lime Sulphur Solution.

Lime Sulphur Solution.

If the trees are badly affected, it is possible that it will be necessary to spray in the fall after the leaves have fallen from the trees, and again spray the second time in the spring before the leaf buds open.

It is not safe to spray with Lime Sulphur Solution after the trees have grown leaves in the spring, because sometimes the leaves will be badly burned, thus impairing the growth of leaves and fruit.

Do not delay placing order for LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION for SCALE. The demand next spring is going to be very large. Orders placed early will be certain of receiving attention and prompt shipment.

Lime Sulphur Solution

Lime-Sulphur Solution is effective in destroying San Jose Scale by reason of its caustic properties. Use one gallon Lime-Sulphur Solution, seven to nine gallons of water, for spraying trees while dormant.

For San Jose Scale spray every part of the trunk and branches after the leaves are off in the fall and the tree is dormant, using one part Lime-Sulphur Solution to eight parts of water. Then again in the spring before the leaf-buds open. It will be profitable to make two sprayings for scale if you can spare the time. With proper spraying your trees will be clean and you will secure larger, cleaner and more perfect fruit.

Prices: Gallon, 50c; 5-gallon can, \$1.75. Barrels containing about 50 gallons, \$10.00 each.

Arsenate of Lead

DIRECTIONS—Mix with a small quantity of water the required amount of lead paste and pour into spray tank, keeping well stirred. Three (3) pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water should be effective for the destruction of most insects, and should be repeated when spraying is directed against a number of pests. If the consumer is spraying against Grown Canker Worm, which requires a stronger solution, from 5 to 6 pounds of Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water may be used.

Arsenate of Lead—Paste

	PRICES	Each
	glass jars	
	pails	
	pails	
	pails	
50-pound	pails	5.50
	keg	
	barrel (per 100 pounds)	
	barrel (per 100 pounds)	
	-Arsenate of Lead is an	arsenical
	n taken internally.	
ANTIDO	FE-Give promptly any	emetic:

warm salty water or mustard and large doses of castor oil. Will quote prices on PARIS GREEN upon receipt of inquiry.

Spray Nozzles

	Each
Vermorel Nozzle	\$1.00
Demorel Nozzle	.75
Simplex Nozzle	
Simplex Angle Nozzle	
Bordeaux Nozzle	
Eureka Nozzle	
No. 1 "Scotch Mist" Tree Sprayer Nozzle	
High Pressure %-inch hose per foot	
10-foot bamboo, brass lined extension	
poles	3.00

Dry Arsenate of Lead

One pound of "Dry Arsenate" will do the work of two or three pounds of Paste Arsenate and be more effective because it is a perfect dry fine white powder and does not contain 50 per cent of water.

It mixes easily and readily in water. No working up to prepare for the spray tank. No straining. It is only necessary to shake the proportional amount into the spray tank. One pound to 50 gallons of water.

	PRICES	Each
	package	
	package	
5-pound	can	. 1.65
10-pound	keg	. 2.85

Ask for pamphlet on Dry Arsenate.

Sprayers

MISTY—A tin sprayer. Useful dairy barns and for spraying hen THE around dairy houses and disinfecting. 50c each at purchaser's expense.

THE RAPID—A galvanized sprayer. 65c each at purchaser's expense.

The Century Barrel Sprayer

the market; it is strong and durable and with proper care will last for years. The pump is only 44 inches high, having the large air chamber located principally within the barrel, leaving no projection to catch in the branches. The Cylinder is submerged in the liquid and is constantly primed. A special mechanical agitator is provided. The Century No. 2 is made with 21/2-inch cylinder; length of stroke, 41/2 inches. All working parts are brass and the Century is provided with special packing. weight, pump only, boxed, about 75 pounds. Fig. 645, Outfit A, with 121/2-foot section of 1/2-inch hose and Demorel nozzle, with pole connection, \$13.50; barrel not included.

The Deming Victory Power Sprayer in two sizes gives to both the orchardist owning 10 acres of trees and the one owning 40 acres the most complete power spraying outfit on the market for 1916, at the lowest price.

We also carry in stock the Deming "Aerospra," a complete line of Bucket Pumps and Spray Pumps fitted for all possible uses in garden or field.

Complete Deming Sprayer catalog will be furnished on request.

SUCCESS BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP-With \$ feet of hose and nozzle, \$4.25.



Fig. 645. The Century Sprayer

The Standard Spray Pump

The Standard is made entirely of Brass. No Leath-er Packings, No Iron Cast-ings to Rust or Decay. Nothing to Get Out of Order.

The Standard Spray Pump is in reality simply a very carefully designed and accurately made "Squirt-Gun," provided with a proper outfit of nozzles. provided with a

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. To use it with barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

For spraying young or scattered trees or truck crops such as potatoes, tobacco, etc., the knapsack and short extension are used. With these attachments, the Standard will spray potatoes one row at a time at the rate of an acre an hour or better.

The Standard is provided with a set of three nozzles. The illustrations show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of these nozzles.

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO

Spray orchards large or small.

Spray vineyards and bushes.

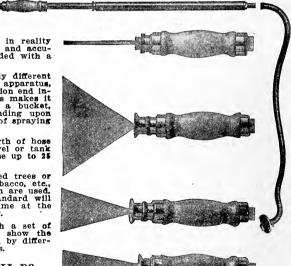
Spray potatoes and all truck crops.

Spray whitewash.

Spray cattle dip and disinfectants.

Spray the tallest fruit trees FROM THE GROUND.

Saves OVER HALF THE TIME and does its work thoroughly.



PRICE LIST	
The Standard with 31/2 feet hose	Each and
full set nozzles	\$4.25
Knapsack attachments Extensions, 19 inches long	
Extra hose, per foot	15
No. 3, or mist nozzle	50



SIMPLEST SAFEST AND SUREST SYSTEM OF SOIL INOCULATION FOR ALL LEGUMES



Failure with legumes is usually due to lack of bacteria. In "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture we sent you billions of these necessary nitrogen-gathering germs, packed in proper food to keep them alive, active and healthy.

A green manure crop inoculated with "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture provides a richer humus in far greater volume than does a non-inoculated legume.

Get the Original Look for the Armour Oval Label

The Armour Fertilizer Works guarantee "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture to retain health and vitality for 6 months from date of preparation, stamped on can.

There is a special strain for each legume. In ordering be sure to name the crop desired.

Prices per can—Garden size, \$1; acre size, \$2; 5-acre size, \$9, F. O. B. Wichita. Express extra. Parcel post 10c per acre extra.

Order "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture with your seed.

We Sell Armour's Helmet Brand Fertilizers

Figure with us now for Fertilizers to be used on Oats, Corn, Vegetables, and Grass in the spring, and in June or July correspond with us for Fertilizer to be used on Wheat in the fall.

We believe in the judicious use of barn-yard manure and green crops plowed under to supply humus.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER—Lawn Grass is a heavy feeder; will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark-green color and velvety appearance unless it is suitably fed.

HELMET BRAND

ASK FOR PRICE

We also sell Helmet Brand Corn Fertilizers, Wheat Fertilizers, Fertilizers for Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes and other garden crops. Shall be pleased to send you pamphlet giving information, upon receipt of your request.

Hammond's Slug Shot

Used from ocean to ocean. A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable for use against Currant Worms, Potato Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Chicken Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. F. O. B. Wichita, 1-lb. cartons, 15c; 5-lb. packages, 50c; postage extra.

Hammond's Copper Solution A USEFUL FÜNGICIDE

For Mildew and Blight and Rust on Fruit, Flowers and estables. To be diluted 100 times with water and sprayed. F. O. B. Wichita, 1 qt. (to 25 gallons of water), 65c each.

Hammond's French Bordeaux Mixture in Pulp

To be diluted 25 to 50 times with water and sprayed. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine. A Butter Fine article ready for immediate use. Bordeaux mixture with Arsenate of Lead. F. O. B. Wichita, 1-qt. size, 40c; 1-pt. size, 25c.



CS AND BUICH

Hammond's Thrip Juice No. 2

Made in 1883 to destroy and keep off Thrip on Grapes. Found then to be effective against Thrips, Aphis, Red Spiders, Mealey Bugs, Soft Scale and sucking Insects generally. This is a contact insecticide concentrated. Dilute for use 1 part Thrip Juice with 40 parts of water for general service. F. O. B. Wichita. Pt. 60c; ½ pt. 40c.

Steel Garden Trowels

A steel garden trowel is a necessity, and one should be in every home. Wood handles.

		Steel					Steel			
		Blade	Weight	Each	Postpaid		Blade	Weight	Each	Postpaid
	Style B	5 1/4 in.	6 34 OZ.	\$0.20	\$0.25	Style E	6 in.	8 ½ oz.	\$0.25	\$0.30
0	Style C	5 1/4 in.	6 1/2 oz.	.15	.20	Style H	5 in.	4 ½ oz.	.25	.30
	Style D	6 in	414 07	10	15					





Your "baby chicks," once started on this imitation milk, will grow rapidly and thrive vigorously. Bowel trouble is unknown to chicks given a few weeks' start on this complete milk-equal. It contains Blatch-ford's Calf Meal, thoroughly steam-cooked.



When three months old start your pullets gradually on Blatchford's Egg Mash. This will make early layers of them beginning at five to six months old. By continuing on this perfectly balanced mash they become vigorous layers owing to surplus nourishment received.



Don't take chances on losing your young pigs at weaning time or allowing them to be-come runts. This is the time they need an easy, gradual change from the sow to the pasture, and it will pay you to see that they make this change on Blatchford's Pig Meal.



The tender, young systems of "baby lambs" demand a careful weaning. They need a milk diet for the change to ordinary feed. Blatchford's Lamb Food is based on a thoroughly steam-cooked milk substitute, making it an ideal ration and imitation of ewe's milk.

Send for booklet "The best way to raise calves -with little or no milk"

We sell and recommend all of the Blatchford Products.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Calves Without Milk

Cost less than half as much as the milk raised calves. Increase your profits by using

Blatchford's Calf Meal



T is shown by government records and statistics that the slaughter of cattle in the United States between the years 1900 and 1910 increased 66 per cent; that the slaughter of calves during that period increased more than 500 per cent.

Take advantage of this opportunity. Raise your calves without milk.

Retail Prices

	100-lb. bags	50-lb. bags	25-lb. bags
Calf Meal	\$3.75	\$2.00	\$1.00
Pig Meal	3.75	2.00	1.00
Lamb Food	3.75	2.00	1.00
Egg Mash	2.65		.75
Milk Mash	3.25		.90

F. O. B. Wichita, Kansas



EGG BOXES

The Eyrie

A box that is self-locking cannot be tampered with, impossible to pilfer after it is filled. Placing the handle in socket locks the box. You can stand on it after locked without damage to contents.



The Anderson

Constructed on same general principle as Eyrie, but seals instead of self-locking.

	PRICE	Per				
EYRIE	Each	doz.				
No. 1, 15-egg	size\$0.25	\$1.80				
No. 2, 30-egg	size35	2.70				
ANDERSON						
No. 3, 15-egg	size20	1.50				
No. 4, 30-egg						
No. 5, 50-egg	size40	3.70				

The Sefton Live Chick Box

Is shipped to you folded flat and very easily set up. Made from Corrugated Paper thoughout. It is lighter and much more convenient than wooden boxes and in some instances the amount saved in Express Charges alone will pay for the box.

				Price	Weight
				Per doz.	Per doz.
25	Chicks,	size	12x 6x5	\$1.70	6 1/2 lbs.
50	Chicks.	size	12x12x5	2.30	14 lbs.
100	Chicks,	size	24x12x5	3.90	22 lbs.

Sefton Parcel Post Egg Boxes

Similar in construction to Anderson. Two layers corrugated paper to protect the eggs from damage.

Train dumage.		Dozen	Weight
	Each	Postage	Per
	Postpaid	Extra	Dozen
One Dozen size	. \$0.10	\$0.65	10 lbs.
Two Dozen size	15	1.00	13 lbs.
Three Dozen size	20	1.35	17 lbs.
Four Dozen size	25	1.65	20 lbs.
Five Dozen size	30	2.00	23 lbs.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Eyrie, Anderson and all Sefton boxes are packed complete in lots of one dozen. An extra charge of 25c will be made if orders necessitate rebundling. Samples, 35c each, postpaid. Prices F. O. B. Wichita.

Egg Carriers and Live Chick Boxes Wooden Boxes

Wooden Boxes

		PK	CES			
	Each size		100	Chick	Each size\$0.75	Per doz. \$7.00

SAFE-EG-PAK—Press the eggs into the double-cushioned compartments. Slide in the cover, seal and ship. A real time saver that absolutely protects the settings against breakage. Made in 15 and 30-egg sizes.

	PRICES	
	Each Per doz.	Each Per doz.
15 For size	\$0.25 \$2.00 30 Egg size	\$0.45 \$4.50

FARMERS' MODERN EGG CRATE—A safe carrier for fresh eggs. One handling from nest to customer. Each dozen can be put in and taken out without disturbing the others. The crate is made of strong, light white wood, with solid sides, top and bottom, and slat back. The carriers are tough jute with wooden reinforced rim and metal corners. Slide

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

into the crate on wire slides and fit in such a way that there is an air cushion all around to protect the eggs from jar. Our Star Egg Tray covers the carriers and holds the eggs firmly in the carrier. When you wish to empty, invert the carrier and the eggs are left in the star egg tray on the table.

PRICES

		Each			Each
4	Dozen	size\$1.00	8	Dozen	size\$1.50
6	Dozen	size	12	Dozen	sizé 2.00

LOC-KRATE—The returnable crate. One of your greatest problems is shipping eggs without loss by breakage or theft. If it were possible for you to figure up your yearly losses from the old-style crate you would be surprised at the waste. The Loc-Krate is theft-proof and breakage-proof. No tampering with eggs in transit—no substitution—and no breakage. Is made to hold either the regular straw-board fillers used in the ordinary 30-dozen commercial crates or 2x6 cartons, as you may desire.

30 Dozen size only.....

LIVE CHICK BOXES—The down to date live chick box. It is so constructed that drafts of air do not come in direct contact with the chicks, still it affords a complete circulation of air. These boxes are strongly built and can be returned several times for shipping chicks.

Leg Bands



CHAMPION LEG BANDS-PAT APPLIED FOR Aluminum — Prices, postpaid, 12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 100 for

CONVENIENT LEG BAND

—This Leg Band is well named, because it is a very convenient band to
use. In ordering, use following table of sizes. No. 3, Asiatic Males and
small Turkeys. No. 4, American Males, large Asiatic Females. No. 6,
Asiatic Females, Minorca Males, etc. No. 7, American Females and Leghorn Males. No. 10, Leghorn and Mediterranean Females. Prices, postpaid,
12 for 25c, 25 for 40c, 100 for \$1.00.



CONVENIENT

They are CLIMAX LEG BANDS—This is the original wire band, with aluminum tag. They are numbered 1 to 100. Not more than 3 numbers or letters can be stamped on each tag. They are not made in pigeon sizes. Prices, prepaid by mail or express—12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 100 for 75c. Use following table of sizes:

Table of Sizes

No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.

No. 2—Mediterranean Females.

No. 3—Mediterranean Males, American Females.

No. 4—Large American Females, small American Males and Asiatic Females.

No. 5—American Males, Asiatic Females, small Asiatic Males, Turkeys.

No. 6—Asiatic Males and Tom Turkeys.

DOUBLE CLINCH LEG BANDS—Is a popular band, which is provided with a strong and secure fastener. It is made in both poultry and pigeon sizes—in aluminum only. Prices by prepaid mail or express—12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 100 for 75c. Use above table of sizes.

SEAMLESS PIGEON BANDS—Are made of pure aluminum. Made in three sizes—Nos. 1, 2, 3. Prices postpaid—12 for 30c, 25 for 50c, 100 for \$1,50.

Moe's Self Locking Leg Bands

Simple, durable and rust-proof. Any size from pigeons to turkeys. Can be removed only by destroying the band. Prices, prepaid—12 for 20c, 25 for 35c, 100 for \$1.00, postpaid. State size wanted.



The Pilling Farmer's Caponizing Set

Price Complete Set of Instruments in velvet-lined case \$3.00 per set postpaid

With easy-to-use directions

Acorn Brand Seeds Will Please You

The International Sanitary Hover Can Be Used Anywhere



It is especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but it can be used with equally good results in a henhouse, ten, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. It can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The International Sanitary Hover provides 450 square inches of hovering space—200 square inches more than any other hover.

any other hover.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small backyard poultry raiser as for large poultry plants. They
are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for
business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to
place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp.
And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No
crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling in mud or
dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of
platforms. platforms.

platforms.

This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it, as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary, and will last a lifetime, and give perfect brooding service every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98, and some even 100 per cent of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says: "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. Price, complete, \$9.00 each, f. o. b. Wichita.

Tested Thermometers

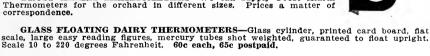
The best incubator or brooder is useless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers. A large number of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometers listed herein are manufactured especially for us, and are thoroughly tested and seasoned before they are shipped.

TYCOS CERTIFIED INCUBATOR THERMOMETER—Engraved tube, every fifth line and figures stamped on the scale. Each one accompanied by makers' certificate of accuracy. Each, \$1.00.

PRICES

Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, 60c each, postpaid 65c. Ross Brothers Incubator Thermometers, per doz. by express, \$5.50. Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers, 40c each; postpaid, 45c. Ross Brothers Brooder Thermometers; per doz. by express, \$4.25. Thermometers for general use, tin frame, 50c each. High grade Thermometers for general use, \$1.00 each. Hotbed Thermometers, \$1.00 each.

FROST ALARM THERMOMETERS—We can supply Frost Alarm Thermometers for the orchard in different sizes. Prices a matter of correspondence.





Tycos Incubator Hygrometer

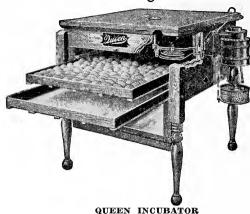


Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for want of proper moisture conditions. The importance of a correct percentage of moisture during incubation has made the Tycos Incubator Hygrometer as essential as the Tycos Incubator Thermometer. Neither takes the place of the other, but together they give the practiacl poultry raiser all facts required for successfully regulating the heat and moisture of an incubator.

Brass oxidized brass scale, white filled figures and graduations, glass cistern, silk wick. Complete with directions. Each, \$1.50 postpaid.

Ross Brothers Seed House, Wichita, Kansas

Queen Incubators



The results secured from Queen Incubators and Brooders have proven satisfactory to every one.

satisfactory to every one.

In most Incubators equipped with wafer thermostats the wafer holder or bracket is attached to the side of the incubator and the wafer is held in one position only, and when taking the tray of eggs from such machine, it often happens that some of the shells of the larger eggs are cracked because they strike wafer holder. This trouble is avoided in the Queen Incubator. Because the wafer holder in the QUEEN can be adjusted—raised or lowered as the operator of the machine desires—to accommodate different size or kind of eggs.

Much less oil is required for the

Much less oil is required for the lamp in operating the QUEEN Incubator because the heater jacket protects the heater from cool air, making it possible for the water to heat quicker and maintain the heat longer. The heater jacket is so constructed that the heat from the lamp is used twice.

PRICES

Shipping weight	Shipping weight
No. 1 Queen, 70-egg, 60 lbs\$11.20	No. 4 Queen, 250-egg, 100 lbs\$20.80
No. 2 Queen, 130-egg, 70 lbs 14.40	No. 5 Queen, 375-egg, 130 lbs 27.20
No. 3 Queen, 180-egg, 80 lbs 17.60	

Delivered to your station in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa or Nebraska at above prices. Add 50 cents for Oklahoma and Arkansas, \$1 for Texas and \$1.50 for New Mexico points.

Queen Brooders

Lamp Heated

PRICES

No.	8	165-chick,	indoor	No. 11	165-chick,	outdoor 12.	80

Fireless Brooder

The QUEEN Outdoor Fireless Brooder is storm and rat proof.

The QUEEN Indoor Fireless Brooder is provided with the warm hover place only. It can be used in winter as well as in summer as long as it is under cover.

No.	26	75-chick.	Fireless	Indoor \$	4.00	No.	30	125-chick,	Fireless	Outdoor\$ 9.60
				Indoor		No.	31	165-chick,	Fireless	Outdoor 11.20
No.	28	165-chick,	Fireless	Indoor	5.60	No.	32	250-chick,	Fireless	Outdoor 12.80
No.	29	250-chick,	Fireless	Indoor	6.40					

These prices are delivered at any railroad station in Kansas. For Oklahoma add 50c to price of each machine. For Texas add 75c to price of each machine. New Mexico, \$1,00 each.



Pilling Lansdowne Poultry Marker

Look at illustration and see how easy it is to use. Large or small size sent postpaid, 25 cents.

Pettey's Perfect Pocket Poultry Punch

All steel. Nickel plated. Punches clean. Hole right size. Will not bruise the foot. Price, 25 cents postpaid.



PHERS INCUBATI

We offer the poultry public three patterns or styles of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, as shown below. Please note names, sizes and prices. These three styles of incubators, in eight different sizes and ranging from \$12 to \$40 each, are meant to meet the needs of all persons who are in the market for an incubator.



SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS

Exactly what the name says. Are heated by hot water and "superior" in every detail. Copper tank and boiler; seamless bowl lamp and best quality burner, wooden case attractively finished in golden brown, with wooden case attractively in-ished in golden brown, with brass hinges, buttons, etc.; double walls, with air-space insulation; Standard Cyphers regulator and roomy chick nursery; automatic ventilation.

PRICES

60-65 egg capacity ... \$12.00 120-130 egg capacity... 16.00

COLUMBIA HOT-AIR INCUBATORS

Popular-price, popular-size, guaranteed hot-air hatchers. Wooden cases, beautifully finished in dark green, with ished in dark green, with brass trimmings; do u ble walls and self-ventilating; seamless bowl lamps, best quality burners; zinc and steel Standard Cyphers thermostat and regulating device; fume-proof heater, asbestos covered and metal banded; embodies diffusive principle; roomy chick nursery. serv.

No. 0 70 egg capacity. \$15.00 No. 1 140 egg capacity. 23.00 No. 2 244 egg capacity. 34.00 No. 3 390-400 egg capacity. 40.00

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are F. O. B. Wichita. For further information ask for Cyphers catalog.

PRICES

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been the recognized "standard hatchers of the world." They are today the last word in incubator building—not a penny being spared in making sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climes, under widely different conditions in the hands of all sorts of people.

PRICES

130-140 egg capacity...\$16.00 240-250 egg capacity... 22.00

Cyphers Outdoor Brooders

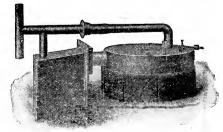
Cyphers Style D Indoor Brooder. \$12.50 Cyphers Adaptable Hover 9.00 Cyphers Portable Hover 9.00 Cyphers Style A Outdoor Brooder....\$14.50 Cyphers Style B Outdoor Brooder.... 18.50 Cyphers Style C Outdoor Brooder.... 20.00

We do not give description of Outdoor Brooders, but will be glad to mail Cyphers catalog upon receipt of your inquiry for same.

Cyphers Adaptable Hover and Standard Fire-Proof Brooder Heater

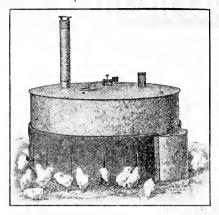
As the name indicates, this efficient device is "adaptable" for use anywhere that chicks can be housed with safety, and it will do its work under widely varying conditions. It is constructed entirely of non-combustible material.

The adaptable Hover is especially recom-mended for use in continuous brooding houses, containing pens or chick runways side by side.



It may also be used separately to excellent advantage as a brooding device in colony coops, in portable houses and in home-made brooders, such as goods boxes, piano boxes or organ cases, and can be adapted to other makes of brooders, provided they are 26 inches high and of fairly large dimensions other-

Cyphers Portable Brooding Hover



Shows the Cyphers Company Portable Hover in use on floor of poultry house or any well-lighted room or apartment. Chicks at all times are on a level with the surround-ing floor and therefore have no steps or incline to travel up and down.

or handy and economical brooding of Chicks and Ducklings. Is self-regulating, self-ventilating, all metal, and practically indestructible.

indestructible.

The Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating, all-metal Portable Hover, illustrated herewith, is a modification of the Adaptable Hover, as manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator Company for years, and embodies the long-tested principles of that widely-popular device. The "Cyphers" is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Hover thus far invented and on this account, plus other important features, it is by far the best article of the kind on the market.

it is by far the book the market.

TWO FACTS in connection with this brooding device will at once appeal to the mind of the reader: First, the word portable means "movable"—that is, this hover able moved with ease from the moved with the moved wi able means "movable"—that is, this hover can be picked up and moved with ease from one place to another, for cleaning purposes or otherwise, without even turning down the lamp flame; second, it uses the floor of the room, house, coop, or other apartment in which it is operated, on the floor of the brooding space, therefore for ordinary use a separate enclosure, such as a brooder case, is not required.

separate enclosure, such as a brooder case, is not required.

This type of Hover is designed strictly for indoor use—that is, it should never be operated out in the open, where it will be exposed directly to wind and storm. It is meant for use in a room of a dwelling or any similar apartment, in an ordinary poultry house, in a brooding house, in a colony house or in a good-sized colony coop.

Humphrey Bone Cutter

By feeding green bone, your hens will fill the egg basket regularly in the winter time. The Humphrey "Open Hopper" Green Bone Cutter is the only mill that you don't have to break the bone into small bits in order to get it into the hopper; takes almost any size piece of bone right off the butcher's block. Easiest running, strongest and most durable mill on of bone right off the butcher's block. Easiest running, s the market. Low cost, large returns on your investment.

PRICES

No.	1	Hand Power
No.	2 1/2	Hand and Power 15.50
No.	6	Medum Power 27.00
No.	3	Drect Power 37.00

HUMPHREY CLOVER CUTTER Price, Bench Cutter, \$8.50. Stand Cutter,

HUMPHREY GRIT MORTAR \$3.75 Ask for Humphrey descriptive pamphlet.

RENCH'S POULTRY THE ORIGINAL POULTRY

S made of Mustard flour produced from the finest I imported Mustard Seeds, blended and prepared specially for use with poultry. Not a "remedy," or 'cure-all," but Mustard to mix with wet or dry

MUSTARD IN AMERICA.

FEED IT REGULARLY

Send to The R. T FRENCH COMPANY, Mustard Street, Rochester, N. Y., the manufacturers, your name and they will gladly furnish you, free of charge, a 32-page booklet giving Mr. Ralph Allen's experiments in England, lasting over a period of two years. Also the experiences of the most famous American poultry raisers, in relation to the use of Mustard with poultry and its effect on egg production.

Don't experiment with counterfeits or substitutes. Insist on FRENCH'S. Packed in small sealed packages for trial and sold by

ROSS BROTHERS

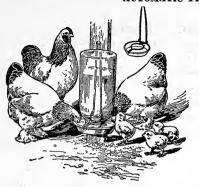
FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD will put your flock in excellent condition, help supply the properties needed during the moulting season, and fill the basket with eggs. French's Poultry Mustard is put up in 11/2, 3, 5 and 10-lb. sealed moisture-proof packages, 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. barrels.

If wanted by parcel post, include postage, otherwise we will forward by express.

	PRICES		
			Shipping
		Each	Weight
package		. \$0.40	2 lbs.
package		70	4 lbs.
package		. 1.05	7 lbs.
package		. 2.00	12 lbs.
pails		. 5.00	25 lbs.
barrels		. Ask 1	or price
	package package package pails	package package package package package	

Acorn Brand Seeds Will Please You

The "All-Rite" Sanitary Fountain and Feeder



Clean, pure water is life to the chicks. Foul, dirty and stale water is sure death. Which are your chicks getting? Which would you rather have them drink?

The "All-Rite" is hung up out of the dirt and litter. Chicks cannot possibly foul it. They cannot get into it to get wet; they cannot get any dirt into it.

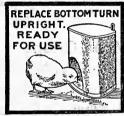
It feeds water, grit, grain, mixed chick feed, etc.

It is easy to fill; simply snap out the bottom pan, fill the jar, snap the pan on again and invert. There, is no need of removing the jar from the wire holder. It is strong and substantially made and folds up compactly for shipment.

Made with wire holder for any size Mason fruit jars.

A two-quart fountain holds sufficient water, grit, or grain for twelve or fifteen hens. Increase your profit by saving the chicks.

Two sizes of pans; one for chicks, the other for grown fowls. Price, chick size, 15c each; 2 for 25c; postage extra, 7 cents each. Weight, 3 lbs. per dozen. Hen size, 20c each; 2 for 35c; postage extra, 8c each. Weight, 4 lbs. per dozen. We do not include jars with the "All-Rite" Fountain and Feeder.



Moe's Sanitary Brooder Fountain

Poultry Supplies Appliances

All prices are F. O. B. Wichita, except where noted. If wanted by parcel post, include postage, otherwise we will forward by express at purchaser's expense.

Drinking Founts, Feed Hoppers, Lamps, Grit and Shell Boxes are quite bulky, therefore should be forwarded by express.



Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder or Drinking Fount

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder, each 15c.

Moe's Sanitary Brooder Fountain, 1 qt., each 25c.

Moe's Fountain or Feeder to fit Mason Jars, blue enamel, each 15c.

Moe's Fountain or Feeder to fit Mason Jars, galvanized iron, each 10c.

Moe's Round Hopper, 1/2 bu. capacity, each \$1.00.

Moe's Sanitary Feeding Trough, 12 inches long, each 25c.

Moe's Sanitary Feeding Trough, 18 inches long, each 50c.

Cyphers Galvanized Dry Feed Hoppers, 2 compartments, each 75c.

Cyphers Grit and Shell Boxes, 3 compartments, each 50c.

Cyphers Wall Fountains, 1 gal. size, each 50c; 2 gal. size, each 75c.

Cyphers 2-piece Drink Founts, 1 qt. size, each 20c; ½ gal. size, each 25c; 1 gal. size, each 50c.

Cyphers Boston Dry Food Hoppers, large size, each \$1.00.

Cyphers Boston Dry Food Hoppers, short chick size, each 90c.

Cyphers Sanitary Chick Servers, each 25c.

Galvanized Brood Coops, round, each \$2.25.

Galvanized Brood Coops, square, each \$2.25.

Lamps, complete with flue and No. 2 burner, each \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Lamps, complete with flue and No. 3 burner, each \$1.25 to \$2.00.

X-Ray Egg Testers, each 25c; by mail, 35c.

Double Wafer Thermostats, each 75c; by mail, 80c.

Brackets and Complete Regulators; will quote prices upon request.

Lamp Burners, Sun Hinge No. 2, each 25c to 50c.

Lamp Burners, Sun Hinge No. 3, each 50c to 75c.

Ovinapthol Nest Eggs, each 10c; dozen 90c.. Postage extra, 5c each; dozen 15c.

Porcelain Net Eggs, each 5c; dozen 40c. Postage extra, 3c each; dozen 10c.

POULTRY FEEDS

Prices on Poultry Feeds fluctuate, therefore we are able to quote only subject to market changes. All quotations are F. O. B. Wichita.

"Doc" Loveland's Feeds

"DOC" LOVELAND'S P. C. (Parched Carbonized) STARTING FOOD—A predigested food baby chicks up to 3 weeks of age. A preventive of White Diarrhoea.
"DOC" LOVELAND'S CHICK FEED—A balanced ration for chicks from 3 to 8 weeks "DOC" LOVELAND'S DEVELOPING FOOD—For developing young stock between the ages of 8 and 16 weeks.

"DOC" LOVELAND'S HEN FEED—A balanced ration of choice grains for laying and growing hens and chickens. Promotes egg production.

"DOC" LOVELAND'S SCRATCHING FOOD—A mixture of cracked and whole grains to which is added not more than 5 per cent grit.

"DOC" LOVELAND'S LAYING MASH—For wet and dry mash feeding. Prepared especially to promote egg production. Takes the place of green food in the winter months.

PRICES—F. O. B. Wichita, subject to market changes.

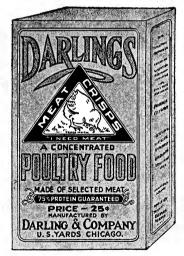
34-1b. cartons 25-lb. sacks 50-lb. sacks 100-lb. sacks

3¼-lb. cartons 2	5-lb. sacks		100-lb. sacks
Starting Food	\$1.00	\$1.90	\$3.50
8 1-3-lb. sacks Chick Feed		1.05	0.40
	.65	1.25	2.40
Developing Feed	.60	1.15	2.25
10-lb. sacks			
Hen Feed\$0.25	.50	.90	1.70
Scratching Food	.45	.85	1.60
Laying Mash	.50	.95	1.85

Otto Weiss Feeds

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED—A balanced ration for chicks from 1 to 6 weeks old.
OTTO WEISS HEN FEED—A balanced ration of clean grains, including sunflower.
OTTO WEISS EGG MASH—Every-day egg producer producer
PRICES—F. O. B. Wichita, subject to market changes.
10-1b, sacks 25-1b, sacks 50-1b sacks 100-1b.
ck Feed\$0.30 \$0.65 \$1.25 \$2.4

100-lb.sacks \$2.40 1.75 1.90 Chick Feed Hen Feed90 Egg Mash



Darling's Meat Crisps

A clean, wholesome Meat Scrap. After being cooked in the most careful and thorough manner, the feed is pressed in tremendous hydraulic presses to take out every possible bit of grease and moisture. Darling's Meat Crisps is uniformly ground in 3 sizes—fine, medium and coarse.

Guaranteed Analysis (minimum) 75 per cent to 1 per cent

Meat Meal, Grit, Etc.

		10	0 lbs. Pound	ı
Blood Meal (drum)				•
Blue Ribbon Meat Meal			3.00 Bc	
Blue Ribbon Meat Meal (5	00 lb lata		0.00	
Dide Rippon Meat Meat (9.	ou-in. iots		2.10	
Armour's Meat Meal				
Linseed Oil Cake Meal			2.35	
Charcoal (50-lb. sacks, \$1.	.25)		2.50	
Crushed Oyster Shells			1.00 2c	
Mica Crystal Grit			1.25 2c	
Con Crystal Grit			1.20 20	
Crys-Co Grit				
Fine Ground Bone				
Coarse Ground Bone			2.75 Sc	
Alfalfa Meal (50 lbs., 90c)				
Hemp Seed				
Canary Seed				
Rape Seed (2 lbs., 25c)				
We carry a complete li				
will appreciate your inqui	iries for a	nythin	g you may	
need. Booklets and catalo				
mocus appointed the custome	A THE PARTY OF	aposs.	. oquebe.	

Cypher's Poultry Remedies

Postage Extra	Each
Lice Powder, 15 oz. \$0.25 Lice Powder, 48 oz50 Lice Powder, 100 oz. 1.00 Napercel Disinfectant, 1 qt50	Lice Paint, 1 gal. can. \$1.00 Remedial Ointment .25 Roup Remedy .25 Roup Remedy .50 Medical Case—10 Remedies, postpaid .2.00
Napereol Disinfectant, 1 gal 1.50	Remedy No. 4-For all Diarrhoeas of poul-
Lice Paint, 1 qt. can	try. Each 25c, postpaid 27c.



Conkey's Poultry Remedies



Lice Liquid
Lice Liquid
Lice Liquid
Laying Tonic
Laying Tonic
Laying Tonic
Laying Tonic
Laying Tonic
Laying Tonic
Laying Tonic 3.00 Nox-i-cide35 Nox-i-cide .60 .90 Nox-i-cide Nox-i-cide 1.50 Fly Knocker
Fly Knocker
Fly Knocker .35 .60 Poultry Worm Remedy.
Starting Food
Starting Food50 .25 .50

Each . \$0.25 Bronchitis Remedy
Cholera Remedy
Cholera Remedy
Chicken Pox Remedy
Limber Neck Remedy
Scaly Leg Remedy
Healing Salve
Healing Salve
Healing Salve
Outry Tonic
Sulphur Candles (3)
Head Lice Ointment
Lice Powder
Lice Powder
Lice Powder
Lice Powder
Lice Powder
Lice Powder
Lice Remedy
Diarrhoea Remedy
Diarrhoea Remedy .50 .25 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 1.00

Write for Book on Poultry, it will be mailed to your address upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp.

Pratt's Poultry Remedies











	Pos	ta	g	Э	e	x	tı	a						
			_											Each
Poultry Regula	tor												 	\$0.25
Poultry Regula	tor								٠.				 	50
Poultry Regula														
Roup Remedy														
Roup Remedy														
Lice Powder														
Lice Powder														
Diarrhoea Ren	nedy	7	•				٠.							21
á s														

	ach
Diarrhoea Remedy	0.50
Baby Chick Food	
Baby Chick Food	.50
Not mailable.	
Disinfectant, quart	.35
Disinfectant, ½ gallon	1.00
Disinfectant, gallon	.35
Fly Chaser, quart Fly Chaser, ½ gallon	
Fly Chaser, gallon	1.00

Dr. Hess & Clark Poultry Remedies

\$	Posta	ıge.	ex	tra	١.				5 .	2
The Market	*	1	4.26	et.		-			6	Each
Panacea	The	4				1		-000	organ.	\$0.25
Panacea		3		• • •		٠.	٠.	• •		80
Panacea			٠.	• • •	• • •	٠.	• •		• • •	1 98
Instant Ties I	· burne		• •		٠	٠.	٠.	• • •		.25
Instant Lice I	owde	1119		• • •		• • •	• . • .	• •		.20
Instant Lice I	owae		٠.	٠.,		٠.		٠.		.60
Roup Remedy										50

		Not mailable.
Dip	and	Disinfectant, quart\$0.3
Dip	and	Disinfectant, 1/2 gallon
Dip	and	Disinfectant, gallon 1.0

Bee Supplies

We carry a complete line of Higginsville Will furnish Hives and Supplies in stock. Special Catalog upon request.



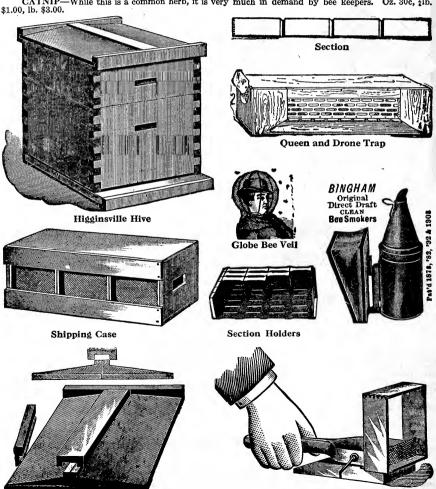
Bee Escapes

Honey Plants

CLEOME OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT—One of the best honey-producing plants. It is perfectly hardy, and after once sown, will usually self sow and increase rapidly. Has an attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson. Bees feed heavily on this. Oz. 20c, 11b. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

SWEET CLOVER—Is a tall plant, growing to the height of 4 to 6 feet, with branches bearing small, white flowers of great fragrance. It may be sown in the spring or fall, 10lbs. will sow an acre. Unhulled seed, lb, 25c. Ask for price on larger quantities.

CATNIP-While this is a common herb, it is very much in demand by bee keepers. Oz. 30c, 11b.

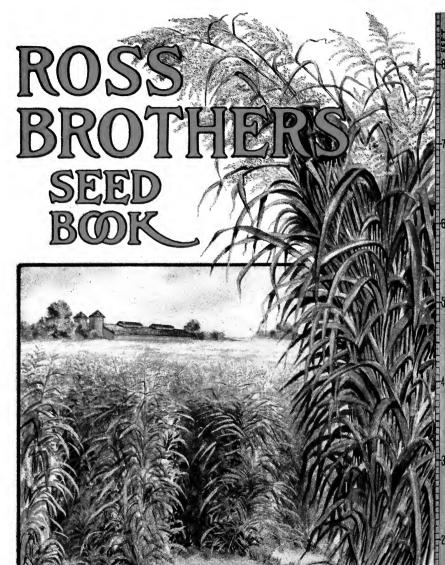


Higginsville Cover

Parker Foundation Fasteners

GARDEN SEEDS

6	GARDEN SI	מתמנ	
Asparagus Roots. 34 Colliseans. 45-46 Corr Beets. 7 Corr Broccoli 10 Corr Brussels Cuc Sprouts 10 Egg Cabbage 8-9 End Carrots 12 Herl Casabas 10 Koh Cauliflower 9 Kale Celeriac 9 Leek	Salad 10 Mus 10 Mus 10 Mus 10 Mus 10 Mus 11	Page ons, Water.19-20 on Novelties. 11 hrooms	Page Potatoes, Sweet. 33 Pumpkins 25-5 Radishes 25-26 Rhubarb 27 Rhubarb Roots. 34 Rutabagas 31 Salisify 27 Spinach 27-28 Tomatoes 28-29-30 Tobacco 32 Turnips 31 Vegetables worthy of a place in every garden.10-11
	FLOWER SEI	EDS	
Achillea 55 Vii Aconitum 55 Cann Acrolinium 55 Cann Adenophora 55 Cand Adlumia 55 Cast Adonis 55 Celos Ageratum 55 Celos Amenohium 55 Clari Amnobium 55 Clari Amnobium 55 Clari Amnobium 55 Clari Amnobium 55 Coka Anemone 56 Coix Anthemis 56 Colin Anthemis 56 Dahl Aristolochia Datu Aristolochia Delpi Sipho 57 Diam Sipho 57 Diam Ascepias 57 Digit Asperula 57 Digit Asperula 57 Asters 57 S8 Autermums 58 Dolic Ballsom Vine 59 Edelv Balsam Apple 71 Euph Baptisia 59 Edelv Balsam Apple 71 Euph Baptisia 59 Everl Barchycome 59 Gailla Bryonopsis 59 Geum Bryonopsis 59 Geum Calampells 59 Gode Calampells 59 Gode Calampells 59 Gode Calampels 59 Gode Calampels 59 Gode Calampels 59 Gode Calampiss 60 Glogo	ne	ses, Orna- intal	Oenothera 73 Pansies 73-74 Pansies 73-74 Passiflora 74 Pentstemon 74 Petunia 75 Phlox 75 Pinks 63-64 Platycodon 75 Poppies 75-76 Porpies 75-76 Pormula 76 Primula 76 Primula 76 Ricinus 76 Ricinus 77 Salpiglossis 77 Scarlet 78 Scarlet Runner Bean 78 Schizanthus 77 Stokesia 78 Sweet Peas 79-83 Sweet Peas 79-83 Sweet William 83 Trioma 84 Vinca 84 Vinca 84 Vinca 84 Vinca 84 Willd Cucumber 84
	DORMANT BU	LBS	
Althea 92 Amaryllis 85 Begonlas 85 Berberis 92 Boston Ivy 93 Caladium 86 Cannas 87-88 Cinnamon Vine 92	Clematis Dahlia Evergreen Trees Gladioli Gloxinias Hardy Climbing Vin Hardy Lillies Honeysuckle Ipomoea Pandurata		e Calathina 92 Vine 93 If the Valley 92 ra 92 94-96 92 Roses 91 Ia Creeper 93 ria 93
	FARM SEED	os	
Alfalfa 35-36 Barley 51 Bermuda Grass 47 Blue Grass, Kentucky 47 Bromus Inermis 47 Buckwheat 51 Broom Corn 44 Canary 108 Cane or Sorghum 47 Clover, Alsike 29 Clover, Crimson 39 Clover, Red 39 Clover, Mammoth 39 Clover, White 39	Clover, Sweet	8-49-50 Orchar . 14 Peanut . 20 Perenn . 51 Rape, . 45 Red T . 51 Rye, . 51 Sudan . 46 Sudan ng 47 Timoth . 43-44 Tree S	Seed 51 d Grass 47 s 39 ial Rye Grass 47 Dwarf Essex 47 op 47 Seed 51 Vetch 47 Grass 41-42 ver 54 auy 47 eeds 51 Wheat 51
4	MISCELLANE	ous	
Blatchford's Calf Meal.102 Garden Implements101 Seed Sowers98-99	Raffia	97 Sprayir Poultry Bee Su	ng Chemicals 99 Supplies 103-111 pplies 112 rcial Fertilizers 101



SUDAN GRASS

THE LATEST FORAGE PLAN BROUGHT INTO THE SOUTHWES BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARAMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ross Brothers Seed House Wichita U.S.A